The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; by mail, per year, $10 00.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
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Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1874. NO. 186.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Payment for the Constitutional Convention.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS IN A SULKY HUMOR.

They Refuse to Confirm the Governor's Nominations.

A CHANGE IN THE APPORTIONMENT BILL DEMANDED.

SPEECH OF MR. RUTAN ON THE SITUATION.

Brockway's Pass Bill Passes the House.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Rutan offered an act to authorize the Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle all outstanding claims for work done and material furnished for the Constitutional Convention. Also, an act authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of seven to report amendments to the new Constitution to the next Legislature.

Mr. Anderson reported, as committed, the act to repeal all laws requiring school boards to maintain separate schools for the exclusive tuition of children of color.

The new Constitution requires a two-third vote of Senators elected (22) to confirm any nominations made by the Governor, and when several nominations came before the Senate this morning, the Democrats refused to vote on the nominations. Consequently the nominations were not confirmed.

Mr. Rutan called up the nomination of Judges, and said the five days required by the rule for nominations to lie on the table, had elapsed, and it was very important that their nominations should be confirmed. In Adams, Lebanon, Mercer and other districts, courts were fixed for next week, and unless these nominations were confirmed there would be no one to preside. When the nominations were sent in, he had promptly moved the confirmation of Mr. Orvis, a Democrat, and the Republicans had all voted for him. This exception was made because he belonged to the minority and because he was a member of the Legislature. Having secured his confirmation, it was reported the Democratic Senators had held a caucus and passed a resolution pledging their party to oppose all confirmations, unless the Republicans would make some concessions on the Apportionment bill. They have no objections to the gentlemen appointed, but demand certain political advantages as their price for voting to confirm them. This, the majority declined to concede. Under the Constitution, all appointments made by the Governor have to be confirmed by two-thirds of the Senate, and under this requirement twelve Democratic Senators can reject all nominations. In the question of confirmation, Senators sit as judges, and the only question should be as to the fitness of the nominee. This was the view taken by Republican Senators, and, believing this, they held no caucus, and would not in any case. The effort to force concessions would prove a failure, and in the end may result disastrously to the minority. The Apportionment bill passed by the Senate was the fairest ever passed by any political party, and was admitted to be by political foes. He warned the minority that the course marked out would not accomplish their purpose, and would arouse the people of the Commonwealth against their party and the leaders, who are responsible for the position taken.

Senator Wallace said he declined to be interrogated, or to answer the Senator from Beaver as to what their party had done in caucus.

At the afternoon session, a communication from the Governor was read, announcing the reappointment of additional Law judges and President judges rejected this morning for want of a two-third vote. Laid over, under the rules, for five days.

HOUSE.

The House had a lengthy calendar of bills on second reading before it, but it made poor progress.

Before considering the same, Mr. Newmyer introduced an act validating assessments heretofore made for grading, paving or widening streets, and one directing the manner of transfer of the franchises of turnpike corporations.

Mr. Young read and had referred an act relative to indigent insane.

The Brockway Free Pass bill came upand was amended by Mr. Stanton so as not to apply to any railroad which has not accepted the provisions of the new Constitution.

The bill created considerable debate, but passed as amended by a vote of 80 to 11. There is a bill in the Senate defining the manner of acceptation of the new Constitution by railroad companies.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 15, 1874.

There is trouble in the Democratic camp. The young Democrats, who are restive under the lead of Wallace, are determined to take the lead themselves and to throw the old stagers overboard. At the Democratic Senatorial caucus held to-day, Ermentrout, Bechtel and Co., carried by a majority of one a resolution that the Democratic Senators should vote solid against the confirmation of any of the Governor's nominations for judges. Wallace, McSherry and others strongly resisted this suicidal policy, but were overruled, and the rule or ruin fellows have now full sway.

The idea is that they can, by this course, compel us to give them a better Apportionment bill; but they will be sofully disappointed. The apportionment bill will not be altered to suit them; and if they choose to leave the judges without confirmation, or reject them, they must take the responsibility.

As far as the Republicans are concerned, they would much prefer to see the Democracy led by Ermentrout and Bechtel than by Wallace, Dill and McSherry. If they choose to cut each other's throats, we have no right to complain. Any internal dissensions in the Democratic ranks must hurt that party and cannot hurt us. All that we have got to say is, "Gentlemen, go ahead! Fight as much as you please, and keep it up as long as you like!"

Last week, when the nomination of Mr. Orvis, a Democrat, as judge, was pending, the Democratic caucus resolved, by a majority of one, to let the nomination be confirmed; but as soon as they left their Democratic judge confirmed, they turn around and resolve not to confirm the Republican nominees for similar places. There is Democratic magnanimity for you! The Republicans voted to a man for Orvis, and the Democrats were willing to accept the place from their hands; but when it comes to confirming Republicans, they return the compliment by saying, No! It is characteristic and not at all surprising. Under such leading, nothing better could be expected.

From present appearances, there is likely to be less unanimity in the Democratic party this year than heretofore. The factional feeling is bitter, deep, intense and all-pervading. Buckalew wants to be United States Senator; so does Hiester Clymer; and both want to crush out Wallace as preliminary to their chances of success. He is the Mordecai to their Haman.

Of course, there would be no sense in such a fight if the Democrats did not calculate on carrying the next Legislature. They take that for granted, just as they have done at any time for fifteen years past, and have just as little reason to expect it, now, as heretofore. But it is always a part of the Democratic programme that they are bound to succeed; and they always go to work to fight one another as if they were sure of a party triumph. In the meantime, it keeps them so busy to whip one another that, when it comes to whipping us, their strength is exhausted and their chance gone, if it ever existed. In the present case, it does not exist at all; and the factions are ultimately welcome to go on and fight out their fight, to the mutual extinction of each other, if that be possible.

The House Committee of Ways and Means reported a resolution for final adjournment on May 10th. Motions to make it May 8th, and May 7th, were voted down, and the resolution was passed. In the Senate it was referred to the Finance Committee, and I hope they will report it back for May 7th.

It was noticeable in the House that the Democratic members led off in the effort for the latest day. They voted down those on appeal against an early adjournment. Their ridiculous fancy is that it will make our party odious, forgetting that it is their own act as well as ours. If they want to make a good record on that point, they are taking the wrong way to do it. Men are not allowed, either in law or politics, to take advantage of their own wrong.

As predicted yesterday, the vote on the bill for admitting insane criminals into the lunatic hospitals, was to-day reconsidered, and the bill passed. The vote on reconsideration was 20 to 8, and for the bill, 17 to 13. The following bills also passed finally, and were sent to the House:

Relating to the accounts of the several county officers of the Commonwealth.

A further supplement to an act relating to suits in dower and partition.

An act to fix the salaries of county officers in counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

The bill to increase the homestead exemption from $300 to $500, and otherwise amending the exemption law, especially so as to prevent waiver of exemption, was strongly fought, but passed second reading.

A bill to cure the effect of defective acknowledgments, heretofore made, was unanimously rejected; but Mr. McCamant moved a reconsideration, and under a pledge to prepare an amendment to fit the real evil limit it to specific cases, it was reconsidered and postponed.

The bill to regulate the enactment of ordinances in cities was indefinitely postponed, the Senate bill, now in the House, regulating cities, covering its provisions completely.

The bill to punish as a misdemeanor the concealment, removal and disposition of goods and chattels in this Commonwealth, held or delivered under or subject to a contract of lease, bailment or conditional sale, or the possession of such goods or chattels, knowing them to be subject to any such contract, was postponed indefinitely, and a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was postponed indefinitely was unanimously negatived, so *that* bill was disposed of finally and decisively.

At the afternoon session of the Senate, the bill to regulate the organization and management of banking corporations, came up on third reading. When this bill was on second reading, Mr. Playford offered a new section, as an amendment, prohibiting all banks organized under this bill from paying interest on deposits. Mr. White now moved to go into Committee of the Whole to strike out this section. The Speaker was of opinion that the motion was out in order, but submitted to the Senate for decision the question whether it was in order to move, on the third reading of a bill, to strike out an amendment inserted on second reading.

Mr. White supported his view with urgency, and the Speaker and Mr. Wallace took the opposite view, and the Senate decided, yeas 8, nays 21, that it was *not* in order. The bill then passed and goes to the House.

Mr. White called up his bill appropriating $15,000 to the Indiana Normal School. Messrs. Graham, Warfel and Anderson, of Allegheny, opposed it, and the amount, on motion of Mr. McKinley, was reduced to $10,000. The bill then passed second reading.

In the House, the day was spent, morning and afternoon, in considering bills on first reading, and but poor progress was made. The House was not in a working humor, and a bill to allow a bonus for coke was made the occasion for a trifling fight, in the middle of which the House adjourned. The following bills on the list were negatived:

Anact fixing the fees of surveyors attending as witnesses in the courts of the Commonwealth.

Relating to the compensation of county treasurers. [Allows the treasurers five per cent. on the taxes on unseated lands in addition to their present compensation, except to those treasurers whose compensation is a fixed salary.]

The House bill to pay for the purchase of Purdon's Digest for the members of the House, passed first reading, but gave rise to considerable ill feeling and some ugly words. The House ordered this purchase, early in the session, and presuming that the Senate would follow suit, the books were promptly furnished to the House, each member taking his book. The Senate, however, refused to follow; and the House found itself in the position of having ordered the books without previous authority of law, and hence could not pay for them. The bill up to-day was to cure this deficiency. Nineteen members voted no, after taking and using the books; and this so exasperated some of the other members that a resolution was offered and adopted that those who voted against paying for what they took and used should pay the clerk the full price, in money, of the digest. Two of the members walked up to the clerk's desk and laid down the cash; but by this time the House grew ashamed of its action, and repealed the resolution. There was, notwithstanding, a great deal of propriety in the resolution. It seems to me the very quintessence of meanness to take a thing and then refuse to pay for it. SPECIAL.

ANOTHER STEAMER LOST.

L'AMERIQUE FOUNDERED AT SEA.

ALL THE PASSENGERS SAVED.

SECOND OFFICER REPORTED LOST.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A dispatch dated Havre, says: The steamer L'Amerique, of the French Transatlantic line, running between this port and New York, was wrecked off the French coast on the 14th inst. All her passengers and crew were saved, with the single exception of the second officer.

LONDON, April 16.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer L'Amerique, which left New York on the 4th inst. for Havre, sank on the 14th inst., 100 miles from Brest. Everybody was saved except the second officer.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Gaillard was the name of the second officer reported lost by the sinking of the steamship L'Amerique. He was on board the Ville du Havre when that vessel went down.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The news of the loss of the L'Amerique was first received here by a dispatch from a passenger named Constant, dated Brest, this morning. The announcement of the loss was promptly posted on the newspaper bulletins and printed in extras, and in a short time the office of the French Transatlantic Company was thronged with reporters asking particulars, and with friends of the line, who came to offer sympathy at this third disaster within six months. Mr. Keuzer, the agent of the line, would not see any one until he had received news of the loss of the L'Amerique from France. L'Amerique was somewhat smaller than the ill-fated Ville du Havre, but of similar build. She was a new vessel, built last year at Newcastle-on-Tyne. She carried in her last trip about eighty passengers.

LONDON, 5:30 P. M., April 16.—Additional dispatches just received, state that the steamship L'Amerique sunk near the Island of Ushaul, off the coast of Brittany, twenty-six miles from Brest. The passengers and crew were rescued by English, Norwegian and Italian vessels. The Italian vessel arrived at Brest this afternoon with the crew. Information of the disaster was not received at Lloyd's, London, until half past three this afternoon.

NEW YORK, April 16.—From private dispatches, the following particulars of the loss of L'Amerique have been obtained: She touched at Brest on the 14th inst., and proceeded for Havre. When midway between these two ports, she struck upon the Island of Quessant. At the office of the General Transatlantic Company, no special information of the loss of the vessel had been received at 1 P. M., although dispatches from both Brest and Havre have been received. This morning, not even the rumor of her loss had been sent to them. L'Amerique was not a new vessel. She was formerly the Eugenie L'Imperatrice, and was one of the first steamships of the line rebuilt. She was reconstructed and strengthened in the hull by Leslie & Co., of Hebborn, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and her improved machinery was from the works of Mandsleys Sons and Field, of London.

BREST, April 16.—The steamer L'Amerique foundered during a violent tempest on the 14th. She was abandoned when on the point of sinking. An Italian ship, which saved the largest number of those on board and arrived here to-day, brings forty passengers and one hundred and forty-eight of the crew. A Norwegian vessel, which saved thirty more of the passengers, also arrived here. An English vessel, with the remainder of the passengers and crew, is expected here to-night. She may have gone to some English port. The passengers are loud in praise of Captain Tosseau, of L'Amerique, who, they say, was cool and brave throughout.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 16.—In the House this morning, the House bill to prevent county recorders from acting as conveyancers, was passed. The Senate joint resolution for printing the final volume of the Geological report was adopted.

In the Senate, the House bill providing that specialists may be employed by teachers, who cannot pass examination in the ordinary branches of education. The House bill to authorize boards of education to purchase text books failed to pass—yeas 13, nays 19.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

G. O'Hara Laafe, Danish consul at San Francisco, died Wednesday night.

The steamships Russia, from Liverpool, and France, from London and Havre, have arrived at New York.

The French government has advised M. De Lesseps, President of the Suez Canal Company, to accept the decision of the International Commission.

There will be no change in the present through time cards on western roads. The time between Chicago and New York will be shortened by half an hour.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been voted six months leave of absence, to be spent abroad or at home, the congregation to pay all traveling expenses.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Kelley yesterday reported a bill from the Centennial Committee, appropriating three millions for the exhibition. The bill was referred to Committee of the Whole.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Carlton, late of the Methodist Book Concern, died at his residence in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday morning, aged sixty-six He was the Treasurer of Elizabeth at the time of his death.

The thirtieth ballot for United States Senator from Massachusetts resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 208; necessary to a choice, 135. Dawes, 92; Hoar, 88; Curtis, 72; Banks, 8; Adams, 4; Sanford, 2; Washburne and Whittier, 1 each.

The Keystone Bridge Company completed the iron work on the bridge crossing the Mississippi at St. Louis, Wednesday. This is two weeks inside the contract time, and the Keystone company receive a bonus of a thousand dollars per day till the time expires.

There are no advices from Cuba as to the result of the appeal to Captain General Concha for the commutation of the death sentence of the American, Dockery. Telegrams announcing Dockery's condemnation have evidently been suppressed by the Havana authorities.

Tennessee planters in the neighborhood of Memphis are very despondent in consequence of the excessive rains and high waters rendering planting impossible. As yet but few have been able to plough a furrow for corn or cotton. There is but little prospect of an improvement in the weather.

A large number of the steerage passengers of the abandoned steamship Europe called yesterday at the French Transatlantic Company's office, and were each given twelve dollars to relieve their immediate wants. All so desiring, will receive railroad tickets, free, to their point of destination. Captain Lemaire leaves for Paris on Saturday.

A society for protection against frauds was formed in Cincinnati last night. A committee of five was appointed to nominate a Committee of Safety, of twenty-five citizens. A guarantee fund of one hundred thousand dollars was provided for.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

No Action in the Senate on the House Bill.

COMMITTEE NOT TO REPORT BEFORE TUESDAY.

VIEWS OF SENATE INFLATIONISTS.

Status of Congressional Printer.

JUDGE HOAR'S OPINION OF THE SALARY GRAB.

CARPENTER'S CUBAN RESOLUTION.

Favorable Views of Committee on Foreign Relations.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1874.

Status of the Finance Question.

The Senate Finance Committee, at their meeting to-day, all the members being present except Senator Wright, took up the House Currency bill and, after an informal discussion, decided to take no immediate action upon it. As no called session of the committee is contemplated, the bill cannot come up again until next Tuesday. It is not certain that they will consider it then. The discussion in the committee indicated that the House bill will either be reported adversely, or with such amendments as will secure provisions for redemption, and with other features, that it is not likely the Senate or the House, in their present frame of mind, will be willing to accept. During the discussion in the committee, it was admitted that there was no necessity for retaining the reserve of fifteen per cent., when the circulation is secured by United States bonds, and that requiring banks to keep five per cent. in the Treasury at Washington for the redemption of their notes was objectionable. Redemption in legal tenders at the Treasury is not considered objectionable, but if the committee should decide to report back the House bill to the Senate, there will be one amendment looking to the redemption of legal tenders in coin.

The Inflationists in the Senate,

who are so much exercised over the stupidity they exhibited in their tactics on the Finance bill, are trying to excuse themselves on the ground of the amendment of Senator Scott not having been sufficiently explained. The Senator's brief speech on April 6th, when he introduced the amendment, is a sufficient answer to this, as he then explained the full operation of his provision.

The Congressional Printer.

In the consideration and discussion of the Legislative Appropriation bill, to-day, the status of the Congressional Printer was changed, and his appointment was taken from the Senate and again vested in the President. In 1867, Congress, to deprive President Johnson of the possibility of an abuse of power declared the Public Printer an officer of the Senate. He has from time and again regretted this action, but has invariably refused to give up its control of the office, and it is not probable that they will agree to the amendment adopted to-day.

How the Salary Bill Passed.

In the discussion of the increase of salaries of certain subordinate officials, Mr. E. R. Hoar boldly asserted that the people of the country believed that the Salary bill of last session was passed by bribery, and that it was known that the bills would not have passed but for the retroactive clause, which was the inducement offered to the outgoing members to vote for it. This was a pretty bold assertion, and was the more effective coming from the source it did.

Personal.

Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, were on the floor of the Senate to-day.

The Cuban Resolution.

The introduction by Mr. Carpenter, in the Senate to-day, of a resolution to recognize the independence of Cuba, foreshadowed in these dispatches several days ago, promises a more decisive policy in Spanish affairs. It was at first arranged that Senator Morton should introduce the resolution, but, he being a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, it was thought more appropriate to place it in the hands of another Senator. Mr. Carpenter, as chairman of the committee, is known to be a friend of Cuba, and so are a majority of the committee. Judging from this, it would be safe to anticipate a favorable report. The announcement of the step indicated in the resolution, was at once telegraphed from here to New York, and thence cabled to Europe this afternoon. Dispatches received here to-night show that the news created considerable excitement.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic Senators had another caucus to-night on Louisiana matters. An effort was made to reconcile the differences of views on the Carpenter bill, so as to unite their vote.

Federal Control of Railroads.

On the question of the power of the Federal government to regulate the railroads of the country, there will be a majority and minority report from the Committee on Transportation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1874.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE.

Reports from Little Rock, Arkansas, excite considerable interest here, and today the Republican members from Arkansas called on the President and Attorney General to confer with them regarding the trouble. Both the President and Attorney General Williams were assured that the questions had already been settled in the courts, and that, in the view of the delegation, this should be a final decision.

Governors Brooks and Baxter have been telegraphed by Attorney General Williams, that the President declines to interfere, only to preserve the peace in Arkansas.

POST'S APPLY FOR MORE BOUNTY.

In consequence of recent statements that certain Bounty laws have been lately passed by Congress, the Second Auditor's office is flooded by letters of inquiry and requests for blanks for application. Up to the present time, no Bounty law has been passed by this Congress.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, east to north winds, cloudy weather and rain will prevail, except over the northern portion of this area partly as snow, which conditions will gradually extend over New England.

For the South Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy weather and variable winds, mostly from southeast to northeast. For the west Gulf States, north and northwest winds and clear and clearing weather, which condition will extend over the east Gulf States, Tennessee and the lower Ohio valley. For the Upper Lake region, northeast to southwest winds and partly cloudy weather, with possibly light rain or snow from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron. For the Northwest, east to south winds, with clear or partly cloudy weather over Iowa and Missouri.

Midnight Bulletin.

APRIL 16, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	30.03	43	N. W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.03	42	N. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.13	38	N. E.	Fair.
Fort Sully	30.08	46	.....	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.02	39	N. E.	Threat'g.
Keokuk	30.14	38	N. E.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	30.16	43	.....	Cloudy.
Louisville	29.92	42	.....	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.00	50	N. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.88	57	N. W.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.19	45	N. E.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.00	41	E.	L't rain.
Shreveport	29.96	58	N. W.	Fair.
St. Louis	30.12	39	N. E.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.17	38	.....	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	29.92	60	.....	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.26	42	E.	Clear.

FIRE RECORD.

Indianapolis—$15,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 16.—The shops, machinery, seven box and one passenger car of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railroad, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, were totally destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is about $15,000, partially insured. It is supposed to have originated in one of the forges.

THE GREAT White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. J. C. Jenkins

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a general resolution, declaring that it had become the duty of the United States to recognize Cuba as one of the independent nations of the earth, and that the United States will observe a strict neutrality between the contesting parties. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SCOTT moved to take up the bill to provide for the purchase of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland canal.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that the bill go over until to-morrow or next day, that Senators might have an opportunity to examine the report of the Finance Committee.

Mr. SCOTT withdrew his motion, but gave notice that he would call the bill up to-morrow.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move to take up the Civil Rights bill, reported by the Judiciary Committee on Tuesday last.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to enable Mennonites of Russia to effect a permanent settlement on public lands of the United States, and Mr. STEWART offered a substitute, providing that the Secretary of the Interior, upon the application of a body of such persons, might authorize them to locate in any land district by giving a proper certificate in writing, stating that the application had been filed reciting the number of persons so applying and the number of acres which they might include in their claims, the exclusive right of entry to be held by such persons for a period of two years, but at the expiration of that time all lands entered on by them to be open to entry by anyone. The substitute further provides that no one filing shall embrace more than one township of thirty-six sections, nor shall a new filing be made until the lands of the former filing shall be exhausted.

Mr. CONKLING said it had been stated that these Mennonites wanted to come to this country to avoid the performance of military duty at home, and that they expected to be exempted from such service here. He desired to say that he could not give his assent to any such thing, as all might contribute their share to the common defense.

Pending discussion, the morning hour expired, and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana.

Mr. MORTON denied the power of Congress to set aside the election in Louisiana and order a new one, under the provision of the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government, as such action would be destructive of the integrity and independence of State governments. The constitutional provision for guaranteeing a republican, as against an aristocratic or monarchical form of government, referred to correct election frauds. If Congress can pass this bill, it can set aside any State government on any pretext for it is the sole judge. It involves the power to investigate every State election, and makes Congress a canvassing board. It involves the power to regulate State administrations, suspend State governments, set them aside at the pleasure or caprice or passion for partisan or party interest, and allows States to exist only by sufferance. The very idea of a State government is destructive of Congress can supervise their administration. This bill overthrew the Constitution of the State of Louisiana as to the time and manner of election and tenure of office. It would give to Louisiana, Governor and Legislature elected in defiance of its Constitution and laws. He argued that Louisiana had the right to determine the decisions of the State courts and the action of the Returning Board. The Legislature of Louisiana had the constitutional right to say that Taxes have been reduced; confidence is being restored; the people of the parishes of the State are advancing and the prospects of Louisiana are growing brighter from day to day.

Mr. THURMAN addressed the floor, but yielded for an Executive session.

The Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, Mr. Woodford, of New York, in the chair.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, moved to strike out the item of $45,50 for newspapers and stationery for members. After discussion, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to make the Congressional Printer an officer of the United States, instead of an employe, as at present. After discussion the amendment was adopted.

The item of $8,000 for the purchase of books for the Congressional Library was increased to $9,000.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to reduce the item of the President's salary from $50,000 to $25,000. He argued that the increase of salary at this session, including the President's salary, was unconstitutional, and he also criticised the items of the President's household.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, opposed the amendment, and stated that no much of the Presidential mansion was occupied for public purposes, that the family was huddled into smaller apartments than were occupied by thousands of private families all over the country. He declared that none of the items for the Presidential household were personal perquisites.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, spoke to the same effect. Because $50,000 salary had once been called to the subject by his colleague (Dawes) some time ago, in a manner that had startled the country. That statement had been that the Presidential office yielded to its incumbent $50,000 during the term. He went on to analyze the appropriations for the President, and to show that these were in no sense perquisites, but on the contrary, added to the President's discomfort. There had been no increase, and substantially no decrease in these expenditures for a great many years.

Mr. MAYNARD asked Mr. Butler whether he had ever taken the trouble to make an estimate of the comparative cost of the President's office now and in Washington's time, without taking into account the difference in the value of money.

Mr. BUTLER said he had, and that the cost in Washington's time was nearly double that of the present time, and that, too, at a time when the value of a day's work, the wages of skilled workmen, who now receive $3 a day, were $1 a day. He had based his deal of the simplicity of early times, but he had in his hand a newspaper paragraph from a "Yankee" of those days, giving a description of the toilets of Thomas Jefferson and John Hancock at a ball. [Laughter.] He read it, with running comment, to the great amusement of the House.

Mr. COX said he had supposed the two gentlemen from Massachusetts (Butler and Dawes) had harmonized their differences on account of some unfortunate [laughter.] He had been surprised, therefore, to find this little divergence of view between them. He was sorry that his friend (Dawes) had taken back so many wise and good things which he had heretofore said about economy. All of that had been said by Mr. Butler about the peculiarities of dress and about the luxury of the days of Washington, Jefferson and Hancock, did not affect the frugality, the honesty, the respectability of men who served the public on those small salaries. He, himself, did not care how men dressed. He did not care about sympathy at all. He did not care if his friend from Massachusetts (Butler) came in in sky blue pantaloons and addressed the House; it would add to the attractions of the General. [Laughter.] It had been stated by a distinguished New York editor, who was in Washington recently and who had given a lecture in New York on his return, that it seemed as if everybody in the States desired to come to Washington, and that the Governors of States only became local magistrates in order to become United States Senators. All the world structure and all the world's simple-hearted, frugal-minded friend from Massachusetts (Dawes) should be instructed to say some things which he said before on this subject. He quoted, from a newspaper paragraph, the statement (Dawes) which somebody is represented as having inquired of Mr. Butler about the decline in the circulation of Mr. Dawes' speech in Connecticut was, in which Mr. Butler is represented as saying, "Bad for the Republican party," and adding, "when an old bridle steer, like Dawes, gets in the habit of breaking out of the pound when it is dark and drizzly, there is no confidence in the country safe." [Uproarious laughter, in which Mr. Dawes joined heartily, while Mr. Butler sat looking solemn and stolid, as if he did not see the fun of the thing.] Mr. Cox went on quoting from the newspaper [Mr. Butler's alleged remarks] as Mr. Butler is represented as saying that Mr. Dawes knew too much of the party secrets, and should have a bell put on him, and "then who," said Mr. Cox, "is the man to bell the gentleman from Massachusetts? Why, the gentleman himself. Nobody but himself can do it, and he has done it to-day"—alluding to some remarks of Mr. Dawes in defense of the items for the Presidential mansion.

Mr. DAWES replied to the remarks of Mr. Butler, who, he said, was never so distinguished in debate as when he made and belabored his own issues. He declared that he (Dawes) had said anything as to the unreasonableness of a single appropriation for the Presidential mansion. He had but said in the speech referred to, had reference to the appropriations for the Executive establishment. He admitted that he might have been a little more explicit in his words, and intended to make a distinction clear between items personal to the President and those that went to the carrying on of the Executive establishment. Replying to Mr. Cox, he denied that he had taken back in New Hampshire the opinions of the House a few years ago. He said he had only added to it a message of the President to the people of New York, that Congress could point out that a dollar could be saved to the Treasury, that dollar would be saved. But he had changed nothing, and he changed nothing to-day, of what he had said in that speech, which had been circulated in New England.

Mr. BUTLER quoted from Mr. Dawes' speech in the House some months ago, to strengthen the criticism which he (Butler) had made on it.

Mr. DAWES remarked that he had made the correction himself.

Mr. BUTLER—Pardon me, but it was corrected with a cringeing manner that I am afraid the people would not understand it. The explanation has so many "buts" in it. [Laughter.] I want to bring before the country that these things are no more personal perquisites of the President than the desks are personal perquisites of members, or than the Speaker's parlor, which he can never get into, is a personal perquisite of the Speaker.

Mr. COX remarked, in response to Mr. Butler, that the paragraph as to the luxury of early days was a fancy sketch.

Mr. BUTLER—I am glad to hear it.

Mr. COX—It was written by Grace Greenwood the other day and published in the Washington *Chronicle*.

Mr. BUTLER—I am glad to hear it.

Mr. COX—You give put Grace Hot House, as a fact, what turns out to be a fancy.

Mr. BUTLER—No, sir. Whenever I put a new spoon, so false and so miserable, before the House, I will stand corrected, but not by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COX—But this is fancy, and is not so good or so smart as the gentleman's fancy generally.

Mr. BUTLER—Pardon me. You are neither good nor smart. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLEY wanted Mr. Cox to state whether there were as many gold spoons in the Presidential Spyogle had found there when Van Buren was President.

Mr. COX—Why not address that question to the other side of the House? It does not belong to this side.

Mr. KELLEY—You are hunting after the gold spoons.

Mr. COX—I never make this sort of personal remark here toward any member of the House, and never will.

Mr. ELLISON argued against the constitutionality of an increase of the President's salary, because the act had been passed when President Grant had been elected, and because it affected the President's own interest. He felt constrained to vote for the amendment of Mr. Holman.

Finally, the question came to a vote.

Mr. HOLMAN'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. E. R. HOAR moved to increase the salaries of the two Assistant Secretary's of State from $3,500 to $5,000.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to make it $5,500.

Mr. SENER moved to make it $5,000.

After a long discussion, in which Mr. GARFIELD suggested that there should be a commission during the next recess to revise the salaries of the whole civil list, all amendments were rejected.

Mr. PURMAN moved to strike out the provision which forbids the publishing of laws in newspapers after March, 1875. He advocated his amendment as preventing the abolishing of a subsidy of $40,000 to Republican newspapers. He also protested against the repeal of the franking privilege which had been one of the greatest acts of injustice ever perpetrated on the people living outside large cities.

Mr. DONNELL advocated Mr. Purman's proposition, on the ground of subsidizing newspapers, but because that mode of publishing the laws was the only means of an early dissemination of a knowledge of the laws among the people.

Mr. SPEER remarked that in Pennsylvania the laws were published in two county newspapers, one in the county of each of the two Senators, and that these papers were not read by one person out of every thousand of the population. He ventured to say that the laws, as so published in those two papers, were not read by ten persons, and anybody who advocated such an abuse, on the mode of spreading intelligence, was only making a dunce of himself.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the publication of the laws in two newspapers in each State at a cost of $2,000, as an undefended and indefensible proposition. All that there was of it was, as Mr. Purman had frankly admitted, that it was a subsidy to newspapers in each State, and it was one of those abuses which Congress had thought fit to wipe out. After further discussion, the motion to strike out was rejected, and the committee rose, having gotten through four pages of the bill to-day.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill for the distribution of the Geneva award. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The House adjourned.

ARKANSAS.

THE CASE OF BROOKS VS. BAXTER.

Brooks Holds the State House with Artillery.

HIS PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE.

The President Refuses to Interfere.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 16, 4 P. M.—There is but little change in affairs. Gov. Baxter still occupies St. John's College, and is making preparations to sustain himself. Mr. Brooks holds the State House with two pieces of artillery and about one hundred men, armed with improved muskets. He has issued a proclamation to the people of Arkansas reciting that he received a majority of the votes cast for Governor in 1872; that Baxter, by bribing the Legislature, had prevented a contest of the election in that body; that the Supreme Court has refused a writ of *quo warranto* against Baxter; that a suit had been brought against Baxter for the recovery of the office and salary of Governor, that Baxter has neglected to appear at the taking of testimony in said case, and openly declared that he would resist the judgment of any court of the State against him; that on the 15th inst. the Circuit Court rendered a judgment in his (Brooks') favor, upon which he had taken the oath of office and taken possession of said office; avows his abhorrence to the platform of the Reform party; promises the purity of the ballot and the rule of the voice of the people; says any attempt to place Baxter again in the office will result in strife and bloodshed, as he (Brooks) will resist and suppress the action of all mobs that may assemble; and calls on the people to keep quiet and pursue their respective vocations, promising to notify them when their service shall be needed to preserve peace at the capital.

To-day the attorneys of Governor Baxter appeared in the Circuit Court and moved to set aside the judgment of yesterday; also to correct the records of Monday, wherein it appeared that the demurrer in the case of Brooks vs. Baxter was submitted by consent. These motions will be argued to-morrow.

LITTLE ROCK, April 16.—About dark this evening, Baxter issued a proclamation, declaring martial law in this (Pulaski) county; simultaneously with the issuance of this proclamation, the Governor ordered the Police force, and a large force of about two hundred men, down into the heart of the city, took up his

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1874.

THE exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York for the week ending April 14, amounted to $3,199,462, against $8,421,733 for the corresponding week of 1873. The total exports from the beginning of the year to that date were $78,904,438, against $74,820,286 for the corresponding period of last year.

IF DANA'S man GIBSON persists in refusing to furnish the District of Columbia Investigating Committee with his authority for his slanderous charges in the *Sun* against certain members of Congress, he should be dealt with by the latter as a criminal libeler. It is high time that a stop were put to the infamous practices of these journalistic Thugs.

SPEAKING of the Democratic nomination for the Mayoralty of Albany, New York, the *Argus* of that city *naively* observes: "We do not urge that our candidate, *as an individual*, is entitled to support"—from which it is to be inferred that if his Satanic majesty were to be regularly and duly nominated after the approved party methods of that organization, the *Argus* would support him on general principles.

THE position of the President with regard to the imbroglio between the two contending claimants for the Arkansas Governorship, is the right one, and will give general satisfaction. Senator CARPENTER, however, to be consistent, must insist upon Federal interference. Failing to do so, he surrenders the whole principle of his Louisiana case.

THE recent sensible letter of CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, suggesting that house-to-house visitation would be a much more sensible method of aiding the poor than calling upon artists to give gratuitous dramatic entertainments, is attracting unusual attention all over the country, by reason of the forcible manner in which its arguments are presented. Miss CUSHMAN has performed a real service for a large class of people almost run to death with charity demands.

HON. ISAAC BUCHANAN, a Canadian politician of some eminence, has written a letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* relative to the pending financial question in this country. We do not propose to discuss, here, the character of the views he advances, but when he gravely affirms that "Republicanism is only fit for a state of prosperity," it is quite evident that he does not know what he is talking about. Would monarchy be likely to afford a remedy for adversity? It seems singular that so thoughtful a paper as the *Inquirer* should have given editorial indorsement to so false and absurd an utterance.

THE New York *Times* states, on the authority of a member of the House Civil Service Committee, that the report that the committee had agreed to submit an amendment to the Appropriation bill, cutting off appropriations for the operations of the Civil Service Commission, is entirely without foundation. No action has been taken on the subject, nor is any contemplated. On the whole, we are rather sorry for it; for, as that shrewd old philosopher, TONY WELLER, remarked to SAMUEL, concerning widows, we are more than a little doubtful whether it has been worth while to go through so much "reform" to learn so little.

How touching it is—the jealous vigilance with which your average rural Democrat, uncontaminated by the arts and wiles of metropolitan politics, guards his country's fair fame. At a Democratic county convention in Indiana, the other day, a resolution was unanimously passed, demanding the immediate and unconditional repeal of the salary-grab law, and announcing the stern refusal of the delegates to vote for any man who was not in favor of such repeal. It is perhaps impossible to overrate honesty like this—particularly when it is considered that the "salary-grab law" was repealed during the last session of Congress.

IT MAY not be generally known that there is in existence what is called a cotton-pool, composed of cotton buyers and speculators, with headquarters at Augusta, Georgia, one of the principal cotton marts of the South. Each contributor has the right to make an estimate of the cotton crop for the year, the person making the nearest calculation being entitled to all the money. The pool for 1873-74 has just closed, with a very large number of estimates from all parts of the country. The lowest estimate made was 3,918,203 bales, and the highest 4,408,234, while the average of the whole is 4,178,383. The crop is to be decided by the *Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of September 4.

BEN. HILL, of Georgia, recently made a speech in which he declared that that State was unrepresented by a single statesman in Congress. At this, it now appears, ALEX. H. STEPHENS has taken such great umbrage that he has prepared a "very severe reply, which is shortly to be published in a Georgia paper." This, most likely, accounts for the fact that Mr. STEPHENS has left Washington for his home—he desiring to reinforce his rejoinder by the weight of his personal presence. The matter smells somewhat of gunpowder, but in any event of the ex-V. P. of the ex-S. C. will be safe enough. HILL is by no means a man of martial mould, and even if he were, he might as well attempt to make a target of a knife-blade placed edgewise, as of the body of Mr. STEPHENS.

COMMUNITIES which countenance Ku-Kluxism and lawlessness cannot, of course, be expected to furnish juries who will make any reparation to the orphans and widows of the slain. Some two years ago a prominent citizen of Kentucky, who was a Democratic candidate for Sheriff, coolly shot a well-known Republican, on the groundless charge that he had circulated reports to his discredit. His six infant children instituted suit for reparation in damages. After many delays the case was last week brought to trial, and the jury returned a verdict for the enormous sum of fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents. Every member of the jury was an uncontaminated Democrat. It was a test case of the value of a Republican's life to his family as estimated by Kentucky Bourbons. And yet that State invites immigration.

PHILADELPHIA seems to be on the point of losing the petroleum shipping trade, those who control the business having determined to remove it to a point near Amboy, N. J. The principal causes of this movement are, first, the exorbitant wages—five dollars per day—demanded by the laborers who handle the barrels, and the high port charges. Workmen can be obtained at the new shipping ground for from nine dollars to fifteen dollars per week, and the saving in other respects will be proportionately large. It is estimated that it will take the greater part of the present year to accomplish this design. The loss of so important a trade as that of petroleum would be a severe blow to the commerce of our sister city, and we hope her business men may find some means to prevent it.

MRS. YOUNG, one of the numerous wives of the prophet BRIGHAM, who is lecturing about the country on some of the peculiar institutions and practices of the Mormons, delivered an address in Washington City a few evenings ago, to an audience composed largely of members of Congress and their families. The pith of the lecture was contained in its opening words. She said: "I know that you come to hear me from curiosity. I do not know why there should be anything curious in my being the nineteenth wife of BRIGHAM YOUNG. Polygamy is sanctioned by you in the national councils. While GEORGE Q. CANNON, of Utah, a polygamist with four wives, sits there, the peer of delegates from other Territories, Congress is responsible for the system which makes a plurality of wives possible in the Mormon country." The principal value of these strangely sounding sentences consists in their literal truth. And now, what is Congress going to do about it, and how soon?

HAVING been frequently solicited of late to become a candidate for Congress, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX has addressed a letter to his friends, in which he declines positively to allow the use of his name. In this letter Mr. COLFAX says:

"There is no office that I would prefer to that of Representative of the old constituency by which I was eight times unanimously nominated for Congress, and always so generously and cordially supported. While I live I shall never forget that long-continued confidence and esteem which I so highly prized, and of which I so earnestly strove to be worthy. But after belonging to the public for twenty years, I belong now to my family, who cannot consent that this ownership shall be changed. I have found, too, that the truest happiness in life is in being out of office, and master of one's own time and movements. And, therefore, no possible inducement nor contingency, that I can either imagine or foresee, could tempt me to desire a return to Congressional life with what are so well-known to be its cares and toils, its injustice and falsifications, its envyings and all uncharitableness." My old constituents must pardon me for insisting that in their future Congressional canvasses I must be counted only as a voter, and under no circumstances as a candidate. If public life can be ranked as a duty not to be evaded, I certainly have performed a full share of that duty. If, however, as is generally considered, it is regarded as a pleasure, I have certainly had of that pleasure more than any one citizen had a right to claim or expect."

ECCLESIASTICAL CONSERVATISM.

Misapprehension exists in some quarters concerning the action of the Presbytery of Brooklyn in the case of Miss SMILEY, the preacher. Fairly understood, the proceedings of the Presbytery seem to evince neither inconsistency nor a spirit of persecution. Persons who happen to be aware of the grounds upon which ministers of the Presbyterian Church, and indeed, as we believe, of all the historical churches, disapprove of female preaching in their pulpits, can hardly help perceiving that the Brooklyn Presbytery as a whole could never have wavered or hesitated in its judgment of the case. An individual here and there, a clergyman of gushing constitution and overflowing sympathies; like Dr. CUYLER, touched by the charm of Miss SMILEY'S voice and manner, or satisfied of the reality of her call to preach by the effect of her discourse, might forget or think it right to ignore the principles and order of his church so far as to invite the lady into his pulpit. Such an example of irregularity having been once set, it could hardly fail to meet with more or less approval on the part of two or three men in a body of twenty or thirty members. In every score or thirty men there are usually two or three who cannot withhold their sympathy from transgression of rule simply because it is transgression. It should seem that even sound divines sometimes, compelled to respect the moral law, find a certain compensatory satisfaction in violating the laws of their church, and in particular ecclesiastical peccadilloes to which they are exposed holds out the prospect of instantaneous popularity, the temptation is the more irresistible. But such cases are exceptional, and as to the Brooklyn Presbytery, its members are bound by rules and precedents which left them no discretion in the settlement of the question which Dr. CUYLER'S action brought before them. And in the light of the facts it is equally clear that, instead of displaying a narrow or persecuting spirit in their proceedings in the case, they exercised a quite admirable tenderness and forbearance. They postponed decisive action as long as possible, and at last took decisive action only when a repetition of the offense had made it unavoidable, essential to the preservation of their church order and to the maintenance of their own professional self-respect.

It may be that there is a considerable portion of the public who feel little if any interest in the action of the Brooklyn Presbytery, or in the proceedings of any other ecclesiastical court. Persons not deficient in general knowledge expressed wonder at the attention given by many newspapers to the council of the Congregational churches which lately met to deliberate on the Plymouth church case. Perhaps, however, there are few subjects of which the newspapers take note more worthy of general attention than the church courts, as the churches are not less important elements in our social and political life, because they have no connection with the State. In fact they are, as Mr. WEBSTER often said, powerfully conservative agencies, and as such are no doubt destined to perform an increasingly influential part in our national history. While the established churches of other countries seem to be every day losing influence, and in most instances furnishing occasions for bitter and determined assaults upon the religion they represent, the purely voluntary churches of this country are evidently gaining strength. While the former are distracted by divisions of opinion on the subject of doctrines, by positive heresies, the latter are for the most part free from any such trouble, or where trouble of the kind exists, not rationalism or infidelity but excess in the opposite direction is the danger.

The conservative effect of the late action of the Brooklyn Presbytery may reasonably be regarded as of some importance. Though relatively few American women really desire to enter the "professions," or would enter them if all obstructions, sentimental and actual, were withdrawn, the exceptions to this rule of indifference are very zealous and very ingenious in combating the venerable theories of life and society which assign to women a "sphere" of their own, distinct and sacred. They are rapidly making converts who would be willing to have an experiment tried, upon the mere grounds of reason it may not be easy to meet the arguments of the innovators. And yet the revolution proposed would involve consequences of tremendous import, as every thoughtful inquirer can perceive. If the revolution is to come, certainly it should be made to come slowly, and it is, therefore, well for the world that there are extensive and powerful organizations hostile to change on the ground of religious doctrine, and able to resist it on inspired authority.

WHEN Bishop BERKELEY wrote the little poem in which he said

"Westward the star of empire takes its way,"

he was anticipating the rise of a great national poweron the Western Continent, and may or may not have reflected at the moment that in the Old World also his statement has been historically verified. A late German contemporary affirms it to be in some sort a law of nature without exception, that the wanderings of tribes and peoples have always been from east to west. Such was the migration of the Arians in prehistorical times, and again such was the migration of the barbarians who overran the Roman empire in the earlier centuries of the Christian era. Then came the peopling of America from Europe; and throughout the entire period of American history, the tide of population has steadily flowed from the Atlantic towards the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific. Our contemporary goes still further in the application of the law, and asserts that in the great cities of the civilized world the western portion of the city is always the seat of riches, luxury and fashion. So it is in London, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, and in hundreds of other cities that might be mentioned. Statistics are also appealed to in confirmation of the law that culture always advances from the rising towards the setting sun, but we cannot just now reproduce the facts for want of time. It is further affirmed that all infectious diseases, all widely prevailing epidemics, such as cholera, the black death plague, small-pox, etc., have, exemplified the same law. Beginning in the east, each of them has spread with more or less rapidity westward until, some of them at least, have made the circuit of the world in that direction.

On the other hand, we are assured that the flight of spirit is in the opposite direction; in other words, that new thoughts, ideas and theories of a nature to turn the world upside down, or to revolutionize society, have all traveled from the west towards the east. So it was with Christianity. The facts on which it rests took place in the east, but its doctrines were first developed and applied in the west and were then proclaimed in the east. France, Germany, and the lands of the Slavi were all christianized by Western missionaries, men of Irish or English birth. But the most startling part of the speculation is that spiritual epidemics all travel from west to east. Thus the crusades, the persecutions of the Jews in the middle ages, the rage against witches in the 16th and 17th centuries, the political revolutions of the 18th and 19th centuries, all these agitations, spiritual maladies, began in the west and traveled to the east. And in our own time, who can deny that table-turning, spirit-rapping, etc., originated in America and have gone eastward to Europe and farther; and still another illustration our contemporary finds in the praying crusades.

UNQUESTIONABLY the most colossal joke of the season is that recently perpetrated by ex-Governor ALVORD of New York—now a member of the Legislature—upon the press of that State. Some time ago most of the papers roundly abused him for having defended the Legislative Railroad Committee, when the latter was taken to task by the press for having reported, almost immediately upon its reception, VANDERBILT'S rapid transit scheme. Thereupon Governor ALVORD introduced a bill which stipulated that "Whenever any newspaper or periodical shall, by name or otherwise, criticise any individual, the individual so criticised shall have the right to reply in a prominent place in such newspaper or periodical, not exceeding one column in length, and such newspaper or periodical shall, within five days after the receipt of such reply, publish the same. The mailing of such reply at any postoffice in the State shall be prima facie evidence of the receipt of the same. Any publisher of any paper or periodical who shall refuse or neglect to publish such reply shall for each day's neglect be liable to a fine of $500." Almost the entire press of the State, led by the *Times* and *Tribune*, caught at the bait, and proceeded either to berate ALVORD or to show how utterly unjust and impracticable would be the workings of any such law. Meanwhile the wag has been indulging in a broad, prolonged laugh over his successful retaliation upon his journalistic enemies.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The experiment of raising the ostrich is to be made in Florida.

Dawes should have been a shoemaker. He would have stuck to the last.

Mr. Sumner was first chosen Senator on the one hundred and twentieth ballot.

A boy died in New York from the effects of the bite of a cat a few days ago. Catalepsy.

The Philadelphia *Press* has an egotistical department. It embraces the entire editorial page.

The floods of the lower Mississippi are so high that it is necessary to baptize convicts from the church cupolas.

The Mississippi river was more than forty miles wide from Cairo to the Gulf last week during the flood.

The President's "cottage by the sea" is being renovated, and will be occupied about the middle of June.

"Soul-measuring" is a subject on which lectures are now given. The subject is generally exhausted in one essay.

The multiplication of manufactures and industries in the West is beginning to render it independent of the East.

Hereafter, places licensed to sell liquor in Illinois will be known as "dram shops," instead of groceries, as heretofore.

One of the most remarkable newspapers in the United States is the Bethany (Missouri) *Republican*. It has money to lend!

The iron works in Australia are on a strike, and the future of manufactures in that colony is regarded as most uncertain.

The Sandwich Islanders have determined upon an issue of paper currency with a picture of King Bill in the background.

A Chicago paper heads an article "A Suggestion to the Devil," and makes the suggestion with all the familiarity of an old friend.

Mosby is running for Congress. He is on a guerilla ticket, which is an improvement on the gorilla ticket that bears the names of so many Congressmen.

The Cunard, Inman, National, and Transatlantic lines have put into actual operation the plan of adhering to fixed routes of travel in crossing the Atlantic.

The Erie and minor canals of New York, it is semi-officially reported, will be open for business on or about May 1st, or some two weeks earlier than last year.

Moses, the Governor of South Carolina, is to be scarified in a book to be written by the Misses Rollin, called the colored *elite* of Columbia. They don't like Moses.

During the quarter ended March 31, 1874, there arrived at the port of New York 15,726 passengers, of whom 11,813 were immigrants, consisting of 7,905 males and 3,908 females.

Temperance societies are being formed in France, the members of which pledge themselves not to drink alcoholic liquors at any time, and wine and malt liquorsonly at meals.

Louisville boasts possession of a cat which is trying to outdo the mother of the Siamese twins. She has four kittens, jointed together in pairs by a ligament from their sides.

It is said that twenty-four white children are apprenticed to negro masters in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina. How about the relative advance of the two races, Messieurs Bourbons?

The amount of muscular force in the country available for agricultural labor is relatively, if not actually diminishing, and it bears a smaller ratio to the work expected of it than formerly.

The Chinese are monopolizing the lumber business at Gilroy, California. Why these people should direct their attention to that particular branch of business more than to any other is not stated.

In a Toledo church, last Friday, a hen flew through the open windows and alighted on the new spring bonnet of one of the lady members of the congregation. There was quite a cackling for a while.

The loss of those 18,000 baskets of champagne at sea in the Europe will almost make the wish of the glee to be fulfilled:

"Would the Atlantic main
Were billows of bright champagne."

If the story of the officers of the steamship "Greece" be true, and there seems no good reason to doubt it, those of the vessel Europe ought to be drummed through all the maritime cities of France in disgrace.

A New Yorker has invented a new religion. Its cardinal features are universology, integralism, abiosocopology, abioplatmorphology, biodevelopmentology, and a few other equally simple and lucid principles.

Chicago courts hold that the term "shyster," as applied to an attorney and counselor, in their proceedings in the case, they exercised a quite admirable tenderness and forbearance. They postponed decisive action as long as possible, and at last took decisive action only when a repetition of the offense had made it unavoidable, essential to the preservation of their church order and to the maintenance of their own professional self-respect.

PERSONAL.

Emerson Etheridge is looming up in Tennessee as a candidate for Gubernatorial honors.

Thomas Carlyle has discovered in England what is believed to be the only genuine portrait of John Knox.

It is said that "Gett," having received some tempting offers for literary work, contemplates an early retirement from journalism.

Harry Meiggs is free to return to California. The Legislature has passed an act declaring his long-forgotten offense to be bygones, which the Governor vetoed. The bill was then passed over the veto.

Mark Twain hasa window put just above each fire place in his new house, which will allow the female members of the family to keep themselves warm without neglecting to observe what is going on in the street and across the way. How thoughtful.

Mr. Musser a well-to-do widower, of Decatur county, Illinois, had two grown-up sons. Mrs. Davis, a well-to-do widow, of Decatur county, Illinois, had two grown-up daughters. The Mussers have just wiped out the entire Davis family at one fell swoop, the old man marrying the old lady, and the two young men marrying the two girls, and they were all six abroad the other day on a grand, consolidated bridal tour. It is seldom that the demon of matrimony sweeps off whole families in that way.

The official career of Mayor Case, of Denver, is closed in a halo of acrimony. On laying down the official bauble, he made a speech reciting the fearful annoyances connected with the office. All the Denver editors the following nice growls were aimed: "From the very first some miserable pup of an editor has been snapping at my heels —the full-terrier of the *Mirror*, the lowbred cur of the *Times*, and the 'Great God' yellow dog of the *Tribune*. The fact that the latter contemptible sheet has been the only corporation newspaper has probably saved me from many a hail-storm of billingsgate adjectives and expletives."

Philadelphia has produced a fourteen-year-old author, one J. Rice, of whom, it is evident, the world will hear. About six months ago he sent some stories to a boy's story-paper, and they were all published. Not this alone, but the editor commended them and asked for contributions. This fired the literary aspirations of the youth, and so, quitting the home of his childhood, he has gone to New York, and is budding into a full-blown author. His papa, though, who must be a sordid and practical person, is evidently averse to the literary turn of mind of his progeny, and is in that city with a sharp stick and a detective.

The Boston *Traveller* unearths the following. It was published in the Lexington (Mo.) *Caucasian* last fall:

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 1, 1873.

To the Editor of the Lexington Caucasian:

Please publish the following card: I propose to bet five thousand dollars ($5,000) that President U. S. Grant, unless he dies from natural causes, will be assassinated before the 10th day of April, 1874.

If accepted, the money to be deposited on or bofore the 10th day of November next.

Parties desiring to wager larger or smaller amounts can address me, at St. Louis, Mo., or through your columns.

Respectfully, H. CLAY HARPER.

The *Traveller* well remarks: "President Grant is still alive and well, and if H. Clay Harper found any person as vile as himself to bet with him, he has lost his money."

THE HILLTOWN TRAGEDY.

Interesting Statement Concerning the Former History of the Deceased—Additional Facts.

Additional facts concerning the tragedy at Hilltown, Bucks county, are daily coming to light. From the facts now known, it is evident that Mrs. Roerig and her child were murdered by Dr. Otto, but from the mystery which shrouds the whole affair, it can probably never be ascertained to a certainty whether he really committed the deed or had an accomplice, though circumstances point very plain in that direction.

When Dr. Bauman attended his patient, Mr. Otto, on Monday morning, he wore a night gown, while after the tragedy had been discovered, and when Otto tried to induce his friends to bring him to Philadelphia, he had two suits of clothes on. This, with the fact that a portion of the judgment note against him for $2,100 was burnt at one end, forms an important connecting link. When the letters that caused the discovery of the tragedy were handed to Otto, he sat up in his bed, and though horror was expressed by every one else present, he sat there and coolly read their contents as if nothing unusual had occurred. To-day an appraisement of the property of Mrs. Roerig will be made.

The following interesting statement has been clipped from the Allentown *Morning Herald*:

"Undoubtedly most of our readers have, with sad hearts, read of the sickening tragedy enacted at Hilltown, wherein a former resident of our city, perhaps played no small part. It will be remembered by many of our readers that a German doctor, answering to the description given by the *Press* and other papers, lived in this city, and, under very peculiar circumstances, left two years ago this month. He was at the time living in the house owned by Jacob S. Dillinger, Esq., on South Sixth street, where he had lived for about two years. With him lived a girl of rather prepossessing appearance, whom he called Wilhelmina. This girl, he said, was his niece, but the neighbors had suspicions. Shortly after, or about New Year, 1872, this girl left under very mysterious circumstances. None of the neighbors saw her leave, and it was surmised at the time that all was not right. She had evidently been taken away by night. On inquiry by the neighbors, Dr. Otto explained that she had gone to visit an uncle in Ohio, and would be back shortly. This, in a measure, silenced the suspicions of the curious; but when after many weeks and the missing Wilhelmina not making her appearance, suspicions of a serious character were freely aroused. About the middle of February of the same year, Dr. Otto himself left, promising to be back in a week, which promise he failed for some unknown reasons to fulfill. He came back, however, after an absence of about four weeks, and was very much annoyed when he learned that during his absence his house had been forced open by the authorities. It was suspected by many during his protracted absence, that there had been foul play with the girl, and that the doctor had left to avoid arrest. On being questioned as to the cause of his delay in coming back; he replied that he had been to Pittsburgh, where he had met with an accident, fracturing three of his ribs. Few people, however, placed any confidence on this statement, and the conviction became settled in the minds of the neighbors that all was not right. Dr. Otto had considerable practice before these occurrences, but after his last return matters did not seem to go well with him. About the middle of April he sold out his furniture and left, no one knew whither, until the shocking intelligence of his tragic death was brought to our eyes by yesterday morning's papers. Where the Philadelphia papers get their information from that Wilhelmina was a married woman, and in consequence of domestic troubles had left her husband and come to live with Doctor Otto, we do not know. But that it is erroneous is evident from the above narration of the facts. The murdered child, which is represented as about three years old, may perhaps explain the mysterious disappearance of the girl from this place about two and a half years ago; at least it is a matter that deserves the attention of interested parties, and we submit these facts for wh they be worth."

STATE NEWS.

A new soup-house is to be built by the Reading Relief Society.

Patrick Walker was found dead in bed in Pottsville, on Tuesday morning.

Pottsvillers are being swindled by means of counterfeit ball-tickets.

Furnace No. 2, at Hollidaysburg, has suspended operations for an indefinite period.

The newest oil town is Plumerville, just started on the Diviner farm, near Millerstown.

A painter, in Easton, went to sleep in the midst of a drunken bout, and never woke again.

Mr. Charles A. Morris, an esteemed citizen of York, has just died, aged eighty-two years.

"Live chickens and school books," is the quaintest and most attractive sign in Scranton.

William Weaver, of Douglassville, Berks county, found a diamond worth $2,000, the other day.

Wm. H. Witte's new Philadelphia Democratic daily is to be called *The Commonwealth*.

An unknown man was run over and killed on the Lake Shore Road, in Erie, on Tuesday night.

A large number of new buildings are going up in Millerstown, many of which are nearly completed.

The Chester County Agricultural Society has decided to have a fair trial of mowers during the coming haying season.

Companies are being formed in Scranton for the purpose of securing cheaper and better tenements for the working class.

Mrs. Bridget Moran died in St. Clair, Schuylkill county, on Monday, from an overdose of laudanum, taken to relieve pain.

A canal steamboat is to ply between Harrisburg and Middletown during the summer for the accommodation for pic-nic parties.

Isaac Love was run over by a coal train at Swedes Furnace, Berks county, on Sunday, and instantly killed. He was nineteen years old.

The spotted fever (cerebro-spinal meningitis) is raging among the children in Barry township, Schuylkill county, many deaths being reported.

Edward Trimbath, master miner in the Springfield mines, Blair county, fell down an ore shaft on Saturday last, dashing out his brains and killing him instantly.

At Excelsior, Northumberland county, on Monday last, Pat Gribbin shot his brother-in-law, John Keating, in a dispute at the supper table. Whisky caused the fight.

A twelve-year-old son of Levi Wolfsberger, of Mt. Etna, Berks county, fell from a ladder in the barn on Sunday last, fracturing his skull. He is not expected to recover.

Sasai Tagai, a Japanese gentleman, is in Titusville, where he proposes to remain for several months, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the method of refining petroleum.

The temperance ladies of Greenville have accomplished their object of closing the saloons without praying in the streets. Nearly every saloon keeper has signed the pledge on being asked.

A few weeks ago Mr. D. Shepp, of Rush township, Schuylkill county, was a poor farmer. Coal has been discovered on his land, and now Mr. Shepp herds with the millionaires of the country.

A correspondent of the *News* says "thousands of fish are now lying on the surface of the water around the edges of the dam at Hawley's mills in West Goshen, killed by the refuse from the gasometers of West Chester."

Colonel Thomas Goodwin died in Philadelphia on Tuesday, aged eighty-two years. He held a position in the postoffice of that city for forty-five years, having been appointed during President Madison's administration, and serving until the close of Buchanan's term in 1861.

A woman named Grey, a resident of Banks township, Indiana county, recently gave birth to a monstrosity in the shape of a child with perfect eyes on the top of its head, its mouth filled with teeth, and its fingers joined together like the toes of a duck. It was dead when born.

The cost of transporting freight over the Pennsylvania Railroad has been reduced from 1.870 cents per ton per mile in 1864 to 0.858 cents in 1873, the cost movement being, therefore, 118 per cent. greater in 1864 than in 1873; and the average charges upon transportation have been reduced from 2.46 cents per ton per mile in 1864 to 1.41 cents in 1873.

"Attorney General Dimmick is giving notice to those justices of the peace who have not taken the oath under the new Constitution that their acts are invalid." Although the Attorney General has in all cases advised justices of the peace to take the oath prescribed in the new Constitution, his opinion is the opposite of that contained in the foregoing paragraph.

The Sandy Creek *News* says: A new method of compounding drugs was proposed to one of our druggists a few days since. A well-known bummer entered the store and asked for a pint of whisky. The proprietor saw the point and was determined that the bummer shouldn't see the pint." "I must have it," says the latter, "I've eaten more'n a pound of camphor, and must have the whisky to dissolve it."

The Potisville *Daily Standard*, we are sorry to say, has been issued for the last time, its existence ending with Wednesday's paper. Colonel Frank A. Burr, the editor and proprietor, devoted a year of hard labor and energy and all his capital to the endeavor to establish a first-class newspaper in the capital of Schuylkill; but now, broken in health and purse, he is compelled reluctantly to give up the struggle. His venture deserved a better fate.

The Forests of Pennsylvania.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

In speaking recently of the condition and progress of American agriculture we incidentally alluded to the vast extent of unimproved land in Pennsylvania, and cited the number of acres of woodland in a few counties. This subject is worthy of a more extended notice, as the public has been entertained of late with voluminous efforts to get up a scare about the destruction of our forests. Leaving other States to look after their part of the case to suit themselves, we confine our attention for the present to our own. The unimproved land in Pennsylvania is distinctly classified as that which is woodland, and that which is not. There is, therefore, no room for guesswork. Taking first the counties along the northern border they show the following number of acres of woodland: Wayne, 158,892; Susquehanna, 148,789; Bradford, 204,992; Tioga, 148,153; Potter, 87,329; McKean, 48,177; Warren, 131,214; Erie, 126,627. This is but a single range of counties extending along the border of the great and populous State of New York.

Now let us look at the counties on or near the Ohio border: Crawford, 184,436; Mercer, 105,289; Venango, 96,167; Lawrence, 49,500; Butler, 157,247; Beaver, 71,849; Allegheny, 89,050; Washington, 113,404; Greene, 106,720.

The counties adjoin what passes for a prairie State. Next let us look at the southern border: Fayette, 136,027; Westmoreland, 139,315; Somerset, 237,229; Bedford, 196,509; Fulton, 87,554; Franklin, 75,448; Huntingdon, 179,107; Cumberland, 33,909; Adams, 56,133; York, 110,139; Lancaster, 65,413; Chester, 62,161; Delaware, 10,105; Philadelphia, 2,117.

It will be seen that even in the limits of this great city there are over two thousand acres of unimproved forest land. Turning over to the New Jersey border, we have the following array: Montgomery, 22,310; Bucks, 39,814; Lehigh, 32,367; Northampton, 14,956; Carbon, 25,406; Monroe, 65,470; Pike, 88,065; Wyoming, 57,840. This shows that the only line of counties where the forest is greatly reduced is the one nearest New York city, where the operations of the tanneries of that city are carried on, and that beyond that line they appear to have known nothing at all of the forests of the Commonwealth, yet have assumed that the scarcity in their tract was characteristic of the whole country.

In order that it may be seen how unjust it is to assume that any such scarcity is general we subjoin a statement of the unimproved woodland in various central and interior counties: Indiana, 139,181; Jefferson, 107,425; Clearfield, 129,536; Clarion, 95,394; Cambria, 133,979; Armstrong, 121,756; Cameron, 61,216; Juniata, 65,929; Columbia, 66,345; Dauphin, 57,788; Perry, 104,240; Schuylkill, 60,876; Lycoming, 110,689; Berks, 70,932; Luzerne, 127,600; Centre, 39,129. In fact there is no region anywhere better supplied with forest than Pennsylvania, or where the woodland is so well distributed, or so little likely to be exhausted. A very large part of this forest is so rugged and mountainous, and so covered with rocks and stones that it cannot be cultivated, and will, therefore, always remain. The trees constitute a regular crop, and all that is required is that some effort should be made to guard against waste by desolating fires.

The maintenance of so much land in a state of nature favors the diversification of pursuits. Thus, of the population of Pennsylvania 356,280 are engaged in mining and manufactures; 121,253 in trade and transportation; 283,000 in professional pursuits, and 260,051 in agriculture. We have thus the strange spectacle of 27.73 per cent. of the population being sustained by professions and only 25.48 by agriculture. In Massachusetts only 12.55 per cent. are engaged in agriculture, and 56.47 in manufactures. The two pursuits sustained by the forests are tanneries and lumbering. As regards the former there are in the State about 900 establishments, with a capital of $12,000,000, and a yearly business of $40,000,000. Their annual capacity is about 316,000 hides, and the products of last year amounted to 360,000, two-thirds of the hides being domestic and one-third South American. The tanning capacity of the State, however, judging by the general diffusion of the woodland, is far beyond these figures, and is scarcely understood even by its own people. Our belief is that the tanning capacity of the State is fully equal to a million hides a year.

As regards the lumbering business we have only the report of the Susquehanna trade, and none from any of the other regions. The Susquehanna stock on hand January 1, 1873, amounted to 187,407,638 feet pine, 10,737,440 hemlock, 45,129,700 feet lath, and 3,776,280 feet pickets. Williamsport is the great depot of the trade. To show the diffusion of the tanning and lumber interests, we take from the census of 1870 the statistics of leather tanned and lumber sawed in remote counties, given in values:

	Leather Tanned.	Lumber Sawed.
Snyder	$ 48,051	$ 201,000
Allegheny	1,276,305	1,067,333
Somerset	97,788	171,700
Crawford	146,992	704,032
Sullivan	216,000	19,160
Susquehanna	1,179,880	110,230
Erie	282,042	350,765
Tioga	550,920	552,929
Warren	908,155	1,115,926
Union	29,017	183,400
Pike	260,338	129,700
Schuylkill	169,162	257,220
Northampton	340,070	172,705
Northumberland	181,966	695,450
Perry	332,041	59,277
Huntingdon	797,218	40,065
Montgomery	106,367	24,870
Lycoming	230,408	5,173,796
Monroe	1,146,014	286,956
Mifflin	200,392	81,120
Mercer	75,000	325,000
Luzerne	1,195,424	1,466,987
Lehigh	474,324	53,040
Lancaster	262,274	189,000
Juniata	245,706	16,980

Our Changing Bodies.

Our bodies are constantly changing. The dead matter passes off by the bowels and the pores, and digestion and assimilation supply fresh material. This material cannot be pure, and consequently the body cannot be healthy unless the stomach and the secretive organs perform their allotted tasks thoroughly and regularly. That they may do so keep them in good working order with that most efficient of all invigorating, regulating and purifying preparations, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If you wish your blood to "run pure," your nerves "cool as ice," to have your bones clothed with sound flesh, to be exempt from nervousness and debility, to be clear-headed and cheerful; in short, to possess that choicest of Heaven's blessings, a sound mind in a sound body, resort to this great vegetable restorative whenever you feel languid, or suffer from indigestion, or are bilious or low spirited, or suffering from any derangement of the animal functions. The relief is immediate, and full restoration certain.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compound, from the 1st of May and 1st of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Rules of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. P. MCMINN, Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

CANDIDATES.
FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District. d*
FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. d*

PAPERS.
APPERS.
For the Dry Goods Trade,
For the Hardware Trade,
For the Grocery Trade,
For the Glass Trade,
For the Druggist Trade,
For the Butcher Trade,
For the Building Trade,
For Canvassing Hams,
For Lining Houses,
For Roofing Houses,
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THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of
Dry Pine and Hemlock
JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND CHESTNUT
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BOARDS, LATHS, PICKETS, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
OFFICE AND YARDS:
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ESTABLISHED 1862.
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Receives and Sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seeds, Lard, Bacon, Apples, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruits, Farm and Garden Products.
Correspondence invited.

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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
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You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
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Have Just Received a Very Attractive Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which Buyers will find well worth inspection.
BLACK ALPACAS
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A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Dress Goods,
COMPRISING
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
DEBEGES, PONGEES, &c.
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS and CHECK SILKS
In Great Variety and Very Low Prices.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMER

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 16, 1874.

The local money market was unchanged to-day; the tone of the market continues quiet with no great pressure for money; the banks seem disposed to extend their discount lines a little so as to include a more general class of paper, the wants of their customers proving insufficient to employ their balances. Trade in business circles has changed somewhat; in the jobbing line there is a tolerably fair business transacted, but outside of this business is dull.

Most of the transactions now being consummated are for cash, as paper taken in settlement is slow to handle.

In local stocks there is little doing. On the Philadelphia Board we note the following transactions of interest to Pittsburgh dealers: Allegheny county 5's, 75; Pittsburgh 5's, 73; Allegheny Valley 7-30's, 92¾; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7's, 68; Cambria Iron Company, 16.

—We note the dissolution of the firm of Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., New York, which suspended about the first of last November. The house was the New York branch of the Lloyd banks so extensively known throughout the State, and which has its parent office at Altoona under the immediate management of Wm. M. Lloyd.

We are glad to note that Mr. Lloyd has got fairly going again, after the vicissitudes of the panic, and now opens his New York office under the name of Lloyd & Hutchinson, 48 Exchange place.

—We are in receipt of a copy of the report of the Savings Bank Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, which is most thorough and exhaustive in all its bearings. The richly deserved confidence possessed by the savings banks of Massachusetts is a credit to the State, and has been a chief cause of progress in the manufacturing cities. Forty years ago there were but 23,000 depositors in the State, and the rate of interest to each of the population amounted to $5 58. Now there are 666,000 depositors in 175 banks, and the deposits of each person of population is about twenty fold the amount ascertained in 1834.

The savings banks of Massachusetts held on the 25th October, 1873, the enormous sum of $202,186,345 of savings deposits. This was an increase of over $17,000,00 compared with 1872.

The magnitude of the interests involved in the savings bank system is too often lost sight of by Legislatures and the public, and this, in addition to other reasons, justifies the careful review we propose making of these institutions.

There are 475 savings banks in the Bay State, with an aggregate of 666,000 depositors. During the year 142,000 accounts were opened. On page 109 of the Commissioner's report we find the deposits of 1872

Amounted to.....$184,29?,?13
Amount of deposits, 1873.....?8,?8?,?28

$242,643,871

Withdrawals during the year.....?0,?58,?40

Leaving of deposits.....$182,185,?31

But the Commissioner appears to make the amount $202,195,313, and as this would show a discrepancy of about nine millions of dollars ($9,009,782), some explanation is needed, because on the accuracy of its figures the main value of the report depends.

The annual expenses of these institutions vary very much. Thus the Boston Five Cents Savings bank has the largest expenditure for management, amounting last year to $41,022, while the Tompleton Savings bank confines its annual expenses to $50.

The banks have invested their deposits as follows: Public funds, $42,530,039; loans on public funds, $1,122,214; bank stock, $21,733,490; loans on bank stock, $1,572,687; deposits in banks, bearing interest, $2,307,824; railroad bonds, $6,098,435; loans on railroad stock, $95,-237; invested in real estate, $2,273,749; loans on mortgage of real estate, $100,406,767; loans to counties, cities and towns, $14,722,283; loans on personal security, $8,520,389.

The savings banks of Massachusetts hold one-fourth of the national banking capital of the State. Many important considerations are suggested by this fact.

The shrinkage of values in real estate must be borne in mind with the other fact that more than one-half of the deposits are loaned on such real estate security, and the uncertainty in stringent times of other kinds of securities in which millions are invested by the bank will call for observation.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, on Fourth avenue:

April 16, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121¼	121½	121½	121¼	121¼	121¼
5-20's, 1862	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
5-20's, 1864	119¾	120	120	119¾	119¾	119¾
5-20's, 1865, old	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
5-20's, 1867	120	120	120	120	120	120
10-40's	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
6-40's, coupons	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
New 5per cents	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Western Union Tel.	75¾	74¾	75¾	75¼	75¾	74
Quicksilver	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¼	45¾	45¾	45¾	45
Adams Express	78	78	78	78	78	78
Wells-Fargo Express	78	78	78	78	78	78
American Express	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
United States Ex.	70	70	70	70	70	70
New York Central	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Michigan Central	78	78¼	78¼	78¼	78	78¼
Michigan Southern	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	75	74¾
Illinois Central	104	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	93¾	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago & Northw'n	51¾	52	52	52	52	51¾
Do. preferred	69	69	69	69	69	69
Rock Island	100	100¾	...	100¾	99¾	...
St. Paul	41¾	41¾	41¾	...	...	...
Do. preferred	69	69	69	69	69	69
Wabash	44¼	44¾	44¼	44	44	44
Fort Wayne	95¾	...	94	...	...	...
Ohio & Miss'sippi	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	34¾	35	35¾	35¼	35¼	31¼
C., C. & I. C.	31¾	31¾	...	...	...	...
Chicago & Alton	...	95	...	...	...	...
Boston, Hrt'd & Erie	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harlem	126	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee State bonds	...	...	87¾	...	87¾	...
Do. new	...	...	87¾	...	87¾	...
South Carolina, July	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri 6's	...	...	94¼	...	94	94

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company	51¼
Pennsylvania scrip	99
Reading	57½
United Companies of New Jersey	121½
Oil Creek	13
Lehigh Valley	65
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	92¾
Central Transportation Company	43¼
Empire Transportation Company	50
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s	68½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 16, 1874.

REMARKS.—There are very few changes in prices that we do not care to occupy space in reverting to what every one knows, or predicting coming events ere they cast their shadows. Suffice it to say that there is a perceptible improvement in most articles of trade, which is the beginning of better days.

We give the prices of a few of the leading articles as follows:

Groceries—Green Coffees—Fancy 20c ₱ lb; choice 27@28c; prime 26c; fair 25c; Java 36@37c

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee, in papers and in bulk, 25c ₱ lb; Java, in papers, 35c; Java, in bulk, 40c ₱ lb.

Sugars—Standard extra C, 10c; Standard B, 10½c; Standard A, 10¾c; standard hards, 11¼c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 9¼c; American extra C, 8¾c.

Tea—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₱ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 10; Japan 35c@$1 10; Oolong 25@55c ₱ lb; fancy $1 ₱ lb; Souchong 25@55c ₱ lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 80c, and scarce; old or p 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8@9c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—Wheat—white $1 00@1 05; red winter $1 00@1 05. Oats—mixed 56c; white 56c. Corn—ear, in bulk, 56c, in sacks, 77@78; shelled, in elevator, 75c. Rye 95c@$1 00 ₱ bushel. Barley nominal.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Extra sugar cured hams, canvassed, 12½@13c; extra sugar cured shoulders, do, 9¾@10¼c; breakfast bacon, do, 12½@12c extra sugar cured dried beef, 17@ 18½c; leaf lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, 11c; refined lard, in tierces, do, 11½c; ¼ bbls, do, 11¾c; buckets, do, 12½c; in 5-lb cadies, do, 13c; in 3-lb cadies, do, 13½c; in 5-lb pails, do, 13½c; in 3-lb pails, do, 13¾c; in 5-lb pails, do, 13¾c; sausage ham, do, 10c.

BUTTER—Prime table 38@40c; good to prime 35@38c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Strictly fresh 15@17c ₱ doz. Receipts falling off.

FLOUR—St. Louis $? 00@? 25 ₱ bbl; red winter wheat $8 00; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 75@7 00. Rye flour $5 50@5 60 ₱ bbl.

Below we give the receipts of produce received by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,010	Apples, bbls	178
Corn, sacks	578	Wheat, sacks	1,349
Barley, sacks	1,000	Oats, sacks	1,020
Butter, pkgs	80	Bacon, tres	169
Potatoes, bush	140		

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

April 15.—An advance of one shilling is reported in Scotch pig from the other side, while the market here is without any change of note. Business continues on a very limited scale, and, in absence of large transactions, wholesale prices are somewhat nominal; 50 tons Eglinton sold on private terms, that understood at less than our quotation. American pig is quiet, and, like Scotch, prices are somewhat uncertain. The Crane and Thomas Companies are understood to have light stocks, and are demanding $25 for No 1, while the other companies whose stocks are larger, and also of outside brands, can be had as low as $?3; No. 2 is quoted $20@?2, and Gray Forge $?2@?5, and of the latter we understand that $4,000 tons have been taken for Philadelphia at $?3, delivered there. Rails are very quiet; 100 tons new English and 100 do. new American sold at a private price; in old, we only hear of 25 tons T, ex ship, on terms kept private. Refined bar from store continues dull at our quotation.—*Commercial List.*

New York Hop Market.

April 15.—The position of the market is essentially the same. Trade is extremely dull and values more or less nominal. Supplies continue to arrive, but most of it is trashy. Prime hops will command 32c, but this is the extreme price, and as there are only a few prime lots offering, holders ask this price. A few days of fine weather would, it is thought, improve the demand very much, as brewers are generally out of stock and merely buying to run them for the time being. Our quotations cover the extreme prices. We quote:

New York, good to prime, 1873	28 @33 c
New York, fair to good, 1873	18 @23 c
New York, fair to good, 1872	20 @30 c
Yearlings	20 @25 c
Belgians	25 @30 c
English	25 @30 c
Bavarian	25 @33 c
California	25 @28 c
Old stock	8 @12 c

The following are the exports of hops:

	Bales.
Past week	182
Since January 1	4,293
Same time 1873	

—*Bulletin.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 16, 1874.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses No. head.	Mules No. head.
Thursday, Apr 9	951	550	1,200	30	.....
Friday, Apr 10	1,491	1,930	1,650	15	30
Saturday, Apr 11	1,725	2,705	2,200	45	.....
Sunday, Apr 12	1,808	3,100	1,825	90	15
Monday, Apr 13	958	1,500	450	105	15
Tuesday, Apr 14	2,160	2,000	2,600	120	15
Wednesday, Apr15	610	2,450	5,600	15	.....
Total	9,702	15,885	13,950	420	75
Last week	9,548	13,165	17,150	420	60

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses No. head.	Mules No. head.
Thursday, Ap. 9	2,170	2,800	2,800	30	.....
Friday, Ap. 10	767	2,725	1,800	105	.....
Saturday, Ap.11	1,914	3,100	800	30	34
Monday, Ap. 13	1,368	3,800	1,275	75	17
German, Ap. 14	1,000	2,800	1,400	105	17
Wed'sday, Ap.15	810	1,200	4,000	75	17
Total	9,350	16,225	12,075	360	85
Last week	9,540	13,325	10,715	420	60

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending today have been heavy, amounting to almost ten thousand head. The arrivals were cattle of a fair grade, and fully three-fourths of them through stock, destined for the New York market. At the time of closing our last report we noted that trade was slow, and prices off from the preceding week about ¼c. This week the market is again bad, and prices at least ½c lower than last week. The arrivals of cattle for sale here is not heavy, but advices from Chicago, New York, Buffalo and all the leading markets are unfavorable for trade, and in consequence a bad feeling rules here. Philadelphia men all complain that the cattle bought last week lost money, and they seem more cautious in making their purchases than they usually are. Till ten o'clock this morning only ten loads had been purchased for shipment to Philadelphia. The attendance of country buyers is good, and most of the stock sold has been shipped to the small towns in the interior of the State. On Monday nothing of any consequence was done at the yards, only nineteen head changing hands. On Tuesday 118 head were sold, and on Wednesday 550 head were weighed and shipped out. Trade is considered bad by both buyers and sellers, and while some few holders are shipping out on their own account, the majority of them are trying to sell, as there is no encouragement to go further East. Had the run of cattle been heavy the decline in prices would have been greater. Prices as above noted ½c lower, feeling bad, with possibly still lower rates before the close of the market.

Stock Cattle.

There is not many stock cattle offering on the market. There is a fair demand for stock steers, but at prices that will not justify dealers in bringing them here.

Fresh Cows.

The arrivals of fresh cows continue light. The demand good and prices firm at figures from $30 00 to $60 00, according to age and quality, &c.

Calves.

The demand is good and prices steady. Some of the calves offered were too young and poor, and Mr. Thomas Zehnder took possession of a lot that was offered for sale. We would caution shippers not to bring any unfit for use, as they will certainly be confiscated. Good calves sell from $5 50 to $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

PRICES.

Following are the rates current for the different grades of cattle:

Extra 1,500 lbs cattle, $6 60; do 1,300 to 1,400 lbs cattle, $6 25 to $6 40; prime 1,200 lbs, $5 75 to $6 00; good 1,100 lbs, $5 50 to $5 65; good 1,000 lbs, $5 25 to $5 50; stockers $4 50 to $5 25; fresh cows $35 00 to $60 00; calves $5 50 to $6 25.

Hogs.

The arrival of hogs this week have been some 2,000 head lighter than last week. The market has improved some. The demand is more great-er than the supply and prices are firm and inclined higher. Last week nothing brought over $6 25, while a drove sold yesterday for $6 60, which shows an increase of 35c per hundred pounds. The quality of offerings not good enough to suit Philadelphia buyers, and prime hogs, being scarce, are firmer than other grades. Following are the figures at which the different kinds are selling at:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $6 60; prime do, $6 25 to $6 50; Baltimore, $6 00; Yorkers, $5 50 to $5 80.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep this week not so heavy as last week, falling short some 3,500 head. The quality of the offerings good, one lot of extra being sold at $6 00 per hundred lbs. Among the arrivals were some few lots of clipped which are gradually taking the place of wooled. The difference in prices between wooled and clipped in the same order and quality is about $2 00 per hundred lbs. New York prefers clipped stock. As yet Philadelphia buyers hold to the wooled stocks. As the weather gets warmer the arrivals of clipped will increase. The market opened this week with a fair attendance of buyers, and though prices were low the tone of the market has ruled active, and most of the stock is changing hands. The decline is about ¼c ₱ lb. Following are the rates current:

Extra 100 lbs., fine wool, $7 75; extra 95 lbs., fine wool, $7 50; extra 90 lbs., fine wool, $7 25; prime, 80 to 85 lbs., $6 75 to $7 00; clipped, $5 25 to $6 25.

Cattle.

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
151	15,100	$7 00	19	1,350	$7 00
151	13,280	7 00	162	16,220	8 00
160	14,870	7 25	179	14,920	7 00
46	4,500	7 12½	179	16,570	7 75
102	clip'd 8,840	5 85	183	15,430	7 35
138	16,500	6 80	83	11,090	9 00

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

6	4,890	$4 25	2	2,180	$6 00
5	5,100	5 25	18	19,310	5 62
1	1,430	5 25	18	20,050	6 00
124	161,260	6 00	1	1,430	4 75
1	1,250	5 50	1	1,320	5 00
2	2,155	5 00	1	1,490	5 00
1	1,000	4 25	2	1,895	5 00
2	1,250	5 50	1	16,390	5 50
1	2,130	5 25	17	19,070	6 40
19	19,640	5 40	17	17,710	6 00
2	2,960	3 75	20	21,880	5 50
12	17,710	6 00	3	3,350	5 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

1	2,180	$5 00	2	2,660	$4 00
1	1,780	5 00	1	1,100	5 25
15	18,620	5 87½	14	20,770	5 87
32	42,200	6 50	1	880	5 50
1	1,220	5 50	8	10,530	6 75
2	2,070	5 25	2	2,120	5 75
1	5,050	5 75	3	3,310	5 75
8	8,850	5 50	8	9,980	5 87
17	21,690	6 00	17	23,780	6 25
18	20,730	5 75			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

21	19,220	$6 00	20	18,220	$5 37
2	2,350	6 10	12	12,690	5 65
5	5,330	5 60	4	4,000	5 55
2	2,180	5 50	2	1,925	5 40
4	5,910	5 50	3	3,330	5 25
11	11,560	5 50	11	12,150	6 00
2 bulls	2,560	4 62	34	43,270	6 00
17	18,360	5 70	1	1,320	5 00
18	20,120	6 10	18	19,090	6 50
21	21,510	5 75	6	6,390	5 55
19	19,530	5 37½	5	5,350	5 55
32	38,330	5 85	15	21,640	6 40

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
9	43,860	$6 95	65	23,160	$6 20
828	29,740	6 45	214	31,390	5 50
12	1,120	6 00	38	3,150	5 50

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

132	21,670	$5 40	59	11,870	$6 15
23	2,550	6 00	34	6,080	5 25
130	18,880	5 25	15	2,020	5 00
18	3,230	5 30	50	11,470	6 15
22	4,380	5 65	51	8,610	5 35
82	12,780	5 50	50	7,840	5 25
46	8,710	5 60	18	3,540	6 00
75	10,830	5 40	19	4,750	6 00
61	9,650	5 65	30	6,650	6 25
37	6,140	5 40	42	7,090	5 65
208	25,800	5 40	94	11,240	5 50
113	12,620	5 40	46	7,930	5 75
16	3,070	6 00	60	9,460	5 45
47	7,750	5 90	125	23,320	5 55
66	10,000	5 45	24	3,390	5 45
111	21,130	5 65	158	25,690	5 55
13	2,810	6 40	18	3,620	5 50
69	9,470	5 70	20	4,740	6 50
35	5,150	6 00	101	22,980	6 50
147	24,030	5 80	104	17,910	5 80

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

272	21,591	6 90	25	3,030	$8 00
204	32,720	6 85	4	7,300	6 50
206	18,760	6 10	16	1,440	5 25
85	7,560	7 25	85	7,780	7 25
104	13,230	7 25	6	450	7 50
125	9,310	4 90	143	13,630	7 75
159	14,560	7 40	98	7,350	6 90
128	9,350	4 62	7	1,080	8 00
157	12,570	6 25	83	7,050	6 40
228	19,080	7 25	223	18,270	5 75

SADLER HAVENS AND CO. SOLD.

68	5,940	$7 30	81	7,390	$6 62
230	clip'd 16,700	6 50	110	15,850	7 75
171	14,760	6 50	167	15,310	7 65
86	7,500	7 50	151	14,630	7 25
106	13,850	6 50	129	10,610	7 10
163	14,170	7 55			

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HAY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 16, 1874.

The receipts of baled hay by river continue rather heavy, and is of a fair quality. Trade rules slow, the market being overstocked. Prices ranged from $18 00 to $23 00 per ton, according to kind and quality. At the Allegheny Diamond the arrivals of loose hay is light, and prices are a shade higher. Quotable from $23 00 to $28 00.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 16, 1874.

There is very little wool offering, and we quote as follows:

Fine fleece	45@50c	Medium fleece	45@47c
Tub washed	48@50c	Common fleece	38@42c
Combing	48@50c	Pulled wools	38@42c

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—Cotton quiet and unchanged in every respect at 19¾c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 72c. Oats quiet at 50@50c. Pork $17 00. Bacon shoulders 7½c; sides 9¾@9¾c. Lard 10@10½c. Sugar cured hams 12½@13c. Whisky 94c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 16, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists.

Acids.

Acetic	16	@	20
Citric	1 60	@	1 70
Oxalic	20	@	25
Sulphuric	3½	@	4
Tartaric	62	@	65
Alcohol, gal	2 00	@	2 20
Ashes.			
Pearl	6½	@	7
Pot	11	@	13
Arrowroot	75	@	90
Balsams.			
Copaiba	1 05	@	1 10
Fir	45	@	50
Peru	1 75	@	2 00
Tolu	1 75	@	2 00
Barks.			
Cassia	38	@	40
Cinchona, yellow	1 30	@	1 40
" pale	75	@	80
" com'n	38	@	48
Black Lead.			
American	5	@	6
East Ind	11	@	12
Bluestone	7	@	8
Bitumen	14	@	15
Borax refined	20	@	24
Brimstone	5	@	6
Flor sul	5½	@	6
Camphor	1	@	1 05
" English	2	@	2 50
Cantharides	38	@	40
Cauthar's	2	@	2 12
Cream tarts	40	@	45
" Roman	7	@	8
Chloroform	1 28	@	1 35
Cloves	30	@	35
Cochineal	80	@	90
Copperas	2	@	2½
Copperas, B	2	@	3
Cream Tartar	35	@	40
Cubebs	18	@	20
Cudbear	20	@	25
Emery Emb	10	@	12
Ext Spanish	40	@	50
" Sulph	65	@	70
Epsom Salts	2½	@	3
Ergot	1	@	1 25
Flaxseed	2	@	2 50
Gamboge	1	@	1 25
Gelatine	1	@	1 25
Ginger, Jamaica	18	@	20
" African	15	@	16
Ipec pow	1	@	1 25
Jalap pow	35	@	40
Liquorice	16	@	18
Rhei	1 75	@	2 00
Sars Hon	1	@	1 25
Sarsaparilla	25	@	30
Valeri Ean	38	@	40
" Germ	25	@	26
Sal Ammoniac	10	@	12
" Epsom	3	@	4
" Glauber	3	@	3½
Seed.			
Canary	7	@	7½
Hemp	7½	@	8
Linseed, raw	62	@	65
Mustard	12	@	15
Senna, Alx	...	@	22
" E Ind	...	@	25
Soda.			
Bi Carb	4½	@	7½
Soap Cast	12½	@	18
Soap Mott	12	@	16
Sugar Lead	20	@	23
Turpentine	50	@	55
Vermifuge.			
Copperas	1 50	@	2 00
Japan	80	@	1 30
Lake Shore	1 60	@	1 80
Panama	30½	@	...
Illinois Central	190	@	...
Union Pacific	34½	@	...
Central Pac. bonds	95½	@	...
Union Pac. bonds	89¼	@	...
Hartford & Erie	12	@	...
Delaware & Lack	105	@	...
Bankers' bills	480½	@	...

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 16, 1874.

FLOUR—Market firm; some sales higher; superfine $5 00@6 60.

GRAIN—Wheat—demand fair and prices advanced ½c on regular grades; No 2 spring $1 27½ cash, and $1 28¾ seller May; No 3, $1 21. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 69¼c seller spot, 69¾@69¾c seller May; rejected 64@64¼c. Oats—in good demand at full prices; No 2, 46c seller spot, 47¾c seller May. Rye steady with moderate demand; No 1, 92½@93c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand active and prices advanced; $16 00 seller cash, $15 05 seller May, $16 30 seller June. Lard—demand active and market; seller June 9?c. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; sales short rib middles, 8c; long clear, 8¼c; short clear, 9¼@9¾c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm, at 95c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Cotton firm at 17½c. Flour a shade firmer; superfine western and State $6 00@6 30; common to good $6 50@6 80; fancy western $6 75@7 00. Wheat a shade better; No. 2 spring $1 56@1 60; ungraded Iowa red $1 62½@1 65; white Kentucky $1 80@1 85. Rye scarce and firm at $1 10@1 11. Barley in buyers' favor; State $1 50. Malt quiet. Corn quiet; new mixed western $1 04@1 05; white Western $1 06@1 07. Oats dull and lower; mixed Western 62½@63c; white Western 64½@66c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet. Turpentine firm at 45c. Eggs firm at 18a?c. Pork lower at $16 00 spot, $16 00a 16 64 seller May. Beef quiet. Cut meats in fair demand; bellies 9¼@9¾c; long clear 9¼@9¾c; short clear 9¾@9¾c. Lard heavy at 10.1-16@10.5-8c. Butter steady at 24a?7c. Cheese steady at 11a?4c. Whisky firmer at 97¼@98c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,190, making 3,800 for three days, against 1,700 same time last week. Demand weak and market 25c lower; sales at 7@8½c ₱ lb; closing heavy; stock shown; extreme range for common to choice steers 6@8½c; bulk of sales at 7½@8c; most of the seventy car loads due to-morrow will be held back at Harrisburg for a couple of days.

Sheep—Receipts 1,700, making 5,400 for three days, against 6,300 same time last week. Market continues dull and drooping, with a drag-ging sale; at $6 00a6 50 for unshorn sheep, and $5 00a5 75 for clipped.

Swine—Receipts 5,060, making 15,230 for the last three days. None offered alive; dressed firm at $7 75 for all weights.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—Cotton—demand fair and market firm at 16¾c. Flour steady with moderate demand. Wheat higher at 94@94 42. Corn active at 68a?4c. Oats dull at 48a?5c. Rye steady at $1 06. Barley firm at $1 50. Pork quiet and held at $16 75a17 00. Lard steady with moderate demand; steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 10@10¼c. Bulk meats—demand fair and market firm; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 7¾a?4c; clear 8¼@8½c. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders 8¼c; clear rib sides 9¾a10c; clear 9¾c. Whisky steady with moderate demand at 94c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 16.—There was only a moderately active business transacted to-day, with commission houses, and the jobbing branches were also generally quiet. Brown and bleached cotton ticklings, denims and grain bags, in fair request, and firm in first hands. Cottonades quiet and firm. Prints, printed cambrics, lawn prics and percales are selling well. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "There is greater pressure to sell continental dress fabrics and other imported goods."

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Cattle—Receipts 3,300, with about 2,000 stale in pens. Market dull and 10@15c lower. Sales ranged from $3 50a5 00 for corn fed Cherokees $4 50a5 00. Shipments 1,400.

Hogs—Receipts 14,000. Market opened fairly active and steady, but closed heavy at weak; sales fair to good $5 20a5 50; choice to extra $5 60@5 90. Shipments 2,500.

Sheep—Receipts 1,100. Market moderately active and lower; $5 25a? 12 for common to extra. Shipments 1,400.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—Cattle—Market quiet and 5@10c higher; very few cattle offered; prices that generally rated first quality $5 25a6 37; common or fair quality $4 75a5 25. Receipts 1,000; sales 900.

Hogs—Moderate demand and prices stiffening; sales at $6 00@6 37. Receipts 3,330.

Sheep—Wool quiet at $6 00a6 03; sheared moderately active at $4 25a5 37. Receipts 3,330.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—Flour strong with good demand and unchanged. Wheat firm with good demand and unchanged. Corn strong; new Western mixed 68c; old 69c. Oats active; Western 62@?0c. Rye firm with improved demand at $1 00@1 05. Provisions firm and unchanged. Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 00.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 16.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat active; No. 1 white Wabash $1 86; No. 2 do $1 82; No. 1 red $1 85; No. 2 $1 81. Corn active; high mixed cash and seller April 72½c, seller May 74c; no grade 71½c. Oats in demand; prices advanced; No. 1, 55½c; No. 2, 52½@52½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 16.—Cotton held firmly above buyers' views. Wheat active; No. 3 red $1 40. Corn higher at 69@70c. Oats firm at 52@53c. Barley firmer at $1 25a1 40. Rye quiet at 94c. Whisky higher at $1 00@1 02. Pork quiet at $16 62a16 75. Bacon strong at 7a8¾@9¾c. Lard firm at 9¾a10c. Hogs active at $4 60a5 00.

Milwaukee Market.

M

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.
PITTSBURGH, April 16, 1874.

	Cents.
Barron, Mrs. Eva, New York	2
Callahan, A. L, Washingtonville, O	3
Easton, Viola, Pittsburgh, Pa	2
Magee, Mrs. M. L, Tarentum, Pa	1
Randolh, Mrs. P. F., Morrisana, New York	3

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

Fine Carriages.

Mr. Joseph Moore, Jr., of the firm of William D. Rogers & Co., the well known carriage builders of Philadelphia, is in the city, at the Union Depot Hotel. The work sent out by Rogers & Co. is among the finest made in the United States. Mr. Moore has his sample books with him, and those of our citizens who desire to purchase a fine carriage are advised to call and see him.

Hymenial.

At Christ church, Penn avenue and Eighth street, yesterday morning, the Rev. B. F. Brooke united in the holy bonds of matrimony Mr. Harry Bain, of Philadelphia, and Miss Marie Belle Shirls, daughter of Mr. Harry Shirls, of the St. Charles Hotel, this city. A very large assemblage of friends of the young couple witnessed the ceremony, and united in wishing the young couple a happy and prosperous life.

The Mechanic's High School.

In his report for March, City Superintendent Luckey, in speaking of the Mechanic's High School says: Pupils who never before received a single lesson in drawing have, in the short space of three months become as familiar with the nomenclature of mechanical and architectural drawing as the school boy is with the alphabet, and have also become able to draw from dictation and object, all the simpler and many of the most complex articles connected with the construction of buildings and machinery. The school closes for the term on Thursday evening next.

Death from Heart Disease.

Coroner McCallin last evening held an inquest on the body of William J. Lesman, who died suddenly at his residence, at Oakland Cemetery, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. When the deceased was taken sick, Dr. J. S. Thorne was summoned from his office, but life was extinct before the physician reached the house. On the testimony of the doctor, the jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease. The deceased was a German about sixty years of age, and was employed as janitor of Oakland Cemetery. He leaves a wife and six children, all of whom are able to care for themselves.

Westmoreland United Presbyterian Presbytery.

This Presbytery was in session at McKeesport on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Rev. J. B. Jackson was chosen Moderator. Rev. Oliver Katz was released from the pastoral of Apollo.

Rev. W. S. Harper accepted a call from Buena Vista; salary $850 with the increase and free parsonage.

Mr. W. H. Vincent, probationer, accepted a call from Fairfield at a salary of $1,000.

Mr. Vincent delivered his ordination trials.

Mr. Matthew Patterson gave a licensure trial. These performances were cordially sustained.

Mr. J. A. Scroggs was received as a probationer from Xenia Presbytery.

The following were chosen Commissioners to the General Assembly to meet at Monmouth, Illinois, on the 27th of May: Revs. W. H. Stevenson, and J. B. Jackson; and Elders John Wylie, David Drennen and John D. Shaw.

Alternates—Revs. Jos. Kelso, Oliver Katz and E. E. Thomas; and Elders Thomas McCague, Hunton Cochran and Samuel Pollock.

Rev. W. R. Stevenson is delegate to the General Board of Home Missions.

Presbytery instructed its representative to that Board to oppose all appropriations that would supplement congregations paying more than above $1,000 and in city churches above $1,200.

An impressive conference on temperance was held on Tuesday evening, the large church was filled. The exercises had a special bearing on the women's crusade against rum. Resolutions were adopted pointedly condemning the traffic in ardent spirits, and their use as a beverage; extending sympathy and hearty good cheer to the women's movement: commending the faithfulness of Judges in enforcing the laws against intemperance; and earnestly appealing for the exertion of every influence in favor of these laws.

The congregation (Rev. A. H. Elder, Pastor) in whose church this occasion was observed congratulation and pride for the comely "house of the Lord" they have lately erected, into which they should always go "with gladness." S. B. M.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last evening Mr. J. H. Stoddart gave the best performance of the season and was rewarded with the full approval of the audience. He has made *Moneypenny* and the "Long Strike" memorable here. We thank him for the unqualified pleasure he afforded us last evening.

To-night Mr. Stoddart takes his benefit, which must be successful, on his own part as well as that of his new-made friends here. "The Secret Marriage" and "The Americans in Paris" will both be given, and Mr. Stoddart will appear in each. There is no time for remaining nights if the present engagement will make a serious mistake.

Mr. E. J. Stevens is announced for Monday, in "Neck and Neck."

Library Hall.

The tide of fortune still sets in favor of the brothers and sisters Vokes, who attracted another house-filling crowd of fashionables to Library Hall, last night. "The Wrong Man in the Right Place," while very amusing, is not so good as the "Belles of Bellevue," and many will be pleased to know that the latter play will be put upon the stage this evening. To those who desire seats secure them in advance, at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

The matinee, yesterday afternoon, of the Royal Marionettes, was tolerably well attended, ladies and children forming the greater part of the audience. The performance seemed to give marked satisfaction. It is worth fully the price of admission to see the scenery changed, it being done almost in the twinkling of an eye, one beautiful set following another so quickly as to bewilder the beholder. Although almost all the scenery is beautifully painted, the transformation scene in the pantomime equalling anything ever put upon the stage.

The Marionettes may be seen this evening, and there will be another performance to-morrow afternoon. The gentlemanly treasurer, Mr. McAnlis, will be pleased to furnish checks for secured seats to all who may call at the Academy box-office during the day.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Jackley family of Canadian gymnasts prove to be "a great card," and attract great crowds to every performance. Notwithstanding the great expense attendant upon their engagement, the variety corps is kept up to its full strength. The new olio presented last night was very good in all particulars.

Martin's New Variety Theater.

The great Hindle, Harry Muhro and the other variety artists at Harry Martin's gave a full list of new acts, songs, dances, burlesques etc., last night, to a large audience. The applause was hearty, and encores frequent.

Prof. Guenther's Concert.

There are twelve choice numbers on the programme for Prof. William Guenther's concert on Monday evening, including a composition for the flute by that gentleman. The seats are on sale at Hamilton's Wood street.

Orphans' Fair, City Hall.

The Orphans' Fair at City Hall draws large numbers of young people thither each evening. The promenade is the most attractive feature.

Wilson's World's Exposition.

This immense concern, including a menagerie, museum, aquarium, and a circus shorn of all objectionable features, will spread its tents near the Suspension bridge, in Allegheny City, on Monday next, and tarry for several days. It costs but fifty cents to see all departments, one ticket admitting to all. Look out, boys, and have your scrip ready.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Dawson, Bailey & Co. vs. Collins, Pool & Co., debtors, in bankruptcy, Venango county. Re. straining order granted.

William Seanor, bankrupt, Venango county. Petition for discharge presented, and final examination ordered before Register Rogers.

Mead & Magie, bankrupts, Warren county. Goodwin Mead discharged.

David H. Ryall, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Answer to rule on assignee to show cause why they should not pay over to bankrupt certain moneys, presented and filed.

First National bank of Clearfield vs. James T. Bradley, debtor in bankruptcy. Pittsburgh, Michael Harper vs. James T. Bradley. Debt tried in both cases, and the jury found that the facts set forth in certain specifications are not true.

Robert McKinley, assignee of E. N. Coon, bankrupt vs. James A. Shallenburger. Case continued.

Porter, Bell & Co. vs. the Mount Union Iron Company, debtor in bankruptcy. Discontinued.

Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug Kate Dickson, in admiralty. Libel in a cause of contract filed, and attachment and monition ordered and issued. Claim and stipulations filed by the owners and vessel released.

Evans, Dilks & Company vs. Ebert & Poe, owners of steamboat Mollie Ebert, debtors in bankruptcy, Beaver county, J. S. Adams, a creditor, of this city, added as defendant.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe

In the case of the Citizens' Oil Refining Company vs. Wm. Kountz, the jury is out.

The cases of Kestner vs. The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company are on trial before Judge Stowe.

Thomas Smith and Harriet Smith, heirs-at-law of *Levi Smith*, deceased, vs. George Thornton. Action in ejectment for a lot of ground in Lawrenceville. The parties to this suit are colored, and the history of the case is thus given: Levi Smith, a slave in Virginia, in 1852, married. His master subsequently manumitted him, and he came to Pittsburgh, where he commenced business as a blacksmith. In 1862 he returned to Virginia for his wife and children, but the master refused to liberate them. He then returned to Pittsburgh and acquired the property in dispute, and in 1863 or 1864 died of cholera, the property passing into the possession of George Thornton, who claimed it as a purchaser. The mother and children were sold to a trader further South, and afterwards became separated. Two of the children, the plaintiffs, after the war, returned to Virginia, and the mother and remaining child not having since been heard of, are supposed by them to be dead. The plaintiffs are still in Virginia, and the case is being carried on here by a party to whom the power of attorney was conferred. It is claimed on the part of the defense that there never was a legal marriage contract. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Sturge vs. the P., V. & C. R. R. Co.
Schwartz & Co. vs. Thompson et al.
Johns et al. vs. O'Hara et al.
Keultz vs. Appel.
The Green Tree B. & L. A. vs. Lieber et al.
Barr vs. Malatesta.
Black vs. Beckert.
McMillen vs. McMillen.
Dickson vs. Dean et al.
Fiess vs. Hahn.
Lyon, Shorb & Co. vs. Jones et al.
Morrison for use vs. Robinson.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of George W. Kredel vs. O'Neill & Rook, action for damages for libel, the jury found for the plaintiff in one case.

In the case of McGee vs. McLaughlin, the jury found for plaintiff.

The case of David Meldrum vs. William Holmes, an action to recover for grading and tree planting on the premises of defendant, in the East End, is on trial before Judge Ewing.

The case of Charles McCauley vs. David McKay, Loyal Grieves and Archibald Grieves was called, and will be tried first this morning.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Wm. Woods plead nolo contendere to assault and battery.

A nolle prosequi was allowed as to J. A. Richey, indicted for false pretenses on oath of T. C. Jenkins.

Josiah E. Phillips was acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred by John McMillen.

Edward Andrews was found not guilty of assault and battery, preferred by Lawrence Daily.

TO THE GRAVE.

THE FUNERAL OF WM. PHILLIPS.

THE REMAINS AT CITY HALL.

SERVICES AT THE RESIDENCE.

AN IMPOSING PROCESSION.

The burial of Colonel William Phillips was the one topic of conversation yesterday throughout the city, and as business was generally suspended all classes turned out to witness the ceremonies, and honor the memory of the deceased.

The Body at City Hall.

By request of the City Councils, as stated yesterday, the family of the deceased permitted the remains to be taken to City Hall, to afford the public an opportunity to view them for the last time. Preparatory to this, the hall was suitably prepared. The columns of the rotunda were heavily draped with Austrian crape, and the balustrade was also covered with material of the same somber color. A catafalque was constructed immediately under the archway of the balustrade at the rear part of the rotunda. Over this a black canopy, extending from the heavy iron columns to the archway of the main staircase, and completely covering the catafalque, was constructed. The large windows which light up the stairway were carefully covered, thus adding to the somber appearance of the place. A rope was placed around the line of iron columns so as to keep the center of the rotunda free from obstruction, there being sufficient passage way behind the columns for the entrance and exit of those who desired to view the remains.

The body was brought to the hall under escort of the committee appointed for that purpose, Messrs. Chalmers, Scully, Milligan, W. G. Brown, Rolfe, Lloyd, Herron, R. H. Negley, Knowland, West, and Dr. McCandless, and on arriving at the hall the committee acted as pall-bearers, and conveyed the casket to its place on the catafalque—Acting Mayor McMasther having received the remains on behalf of the city, and walked at the head of the procession to the place where the body was to lie.

The platform was covered with a heavy black pall, but the sides and top were trimmed with rube roses, lillies, camelias and other choice flowers artistically arranged by the Messrs. Murdoch. As soon as the casket was deposited, Mr. Sampson, who had charge, opened the lid and the form of the deceased was exposed to view. The body was dressed in a plain black suit. The case was of the finest rosewood, with silver mounted rails and trimmings. The inside was lined with white satin, and on the lid of the casket was a silver plate containing the inscription: "William Phillips, died April 14th, 1874, in his sixtieth year."

The doors were then open to the public—the visitors entering through the Treasurer's office, on the left, passing into the rotunda in full view of the remains, and making their exit on the right, through the Mayor's office. It is said that during the first hour, forty-two hundred persons viewed the remains, a large number being ladies. The arrangements were perfected by Messrs. Murdoch, and reflected credit upon their taste.

Action of the County Courts.

On the opening of the District Court, yesterday, in room No. 2, Judge Kirkpatrick, before proceeding to business, announced the death of Colonel Phillips, as follows:

Upon consultation with my learned colleague and brother, Judge White, now sojourning in the adjoining county, we have concluded, as a proceeding most fitting to be done, that, in accordance with the proclamation of His Honor, the Mayor, and in becoming deference to that deep feeling of regard and sorrow which at present pervades our entire city, on account of the death of a man so worthy, and a citizen so conspicuous as Colonel William Phillips, this Court do now adjourn from the present to the first regular business, and adjourn for the day at the hour of one o'clock.

This will enable all of us who may desire to participate in the last sad rites to one who, in the upright and honorable discharge of his every public and private duty, was outranked by no one within the limits of this city of his birth, which he loved so well, and whose immense and varied industries it was the chief aim and effort of his life to foster and to build up.

I may remark that, in view of the many important trusts with which his now familiar name has been identified for many years past, his merits will only be thoroughly appreciated when it becomes necessary to find the man—indeed that be possible—to take his place.

Certainly no citizen in our entire community for more than a quarter of a century has filled so large a space in the public eye, or held a more deserved place in the public confidence and esteem, than he was content to occupy so quietly and unreservedly bestowed, and never was trust more religiously and faithfully kept, a mourning city to-day bearing witness.

Out of respect, therefore, to his memory, and to enable, as we have already said, all who may desire to participate in the funeral ceremonies of the lamented dead, all parties not interested in the case upon trial are relieved for the day, and this court will adjourn at one o'clock.

ACTION OR THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Mr. Carnahan, prior to the adjournment of the Court of Common Pleas, formally announced the death of Colonel Phillips. He said the name had become almost a household word, and his loss would be felt more or less by everybody. By his death, owing to the important part he has taken with the interests of the city, a large void is created not so profound as that which naturally follows the death of a citizen. He said the Mayor had taken official notice of Colonel Phillips' decease, and had issued a proclamation requesting a suspension of business. It was something out of the usual department for the Court to adjourn on the death of men outside the bar, but he thought the closing of the doors of the Court was a proper identification with the municipality justified a departure from the rule. He, therefore, moved that the Court adjourn, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

REMARKS OF JUDGE STOWE.

His Honor stated that he coincided in the remarks, heartily, not only because of the public character of Col. Phillips, but because of his personal friendship for the deceased. He, therefore, ordered the Court adjourned in respect to the memory of the honored dead, that those desiring to attend the funeral might have an opportunity of doing so. The Court then adjourned.

ACTION OF THE QUARTER SESSIONS COURT.

This Court adjourned at one o'clock out of respect to the memory of Colonel William Phillips, his Honor, Judge Collier, stating to the jury that the deceased was one of Pittsburgh's citizens to whom the community should show honor. He also stated that the respective lawyers designated the funeral in a body, and in respect to the memory of the deceased the Court would adjourn.

The Iron City Bank.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh, yesterday, the following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Directors of the Iron City National Bank have learned with deep and profound sorrow that Colonel William Phillips, a former Director of our bank, has been removed by an All-wise and Inscrutable Providence from time to eternity, and whilst we bow with humble submission to the will of Him who shapeth all His dispensations for good, we feel that we have, in common with our fellow-citizens and the business community, sustained a loss in the decease of our friend that will long be unsupplied; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel William Phillips, this bank has met with the loss of a true and faithful friend, and the Directors a highly prized former associate, in whose counsels and wise judgment the greatest confidence and for whose opinion they entertained the highest respect.

Resolved, That we tender to the friends and relations of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in this the hour of their great distress.

Resolved, That we will attend, in a body the obsequies of our lamented friend.

Delegations from Points on the Allegheny Valley Road.

Col. Lawrence, superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and his Assistant, Mr. King, furnished a special train, in obedience to an application of citizens of the Allegheny Valley, from Oil City to Pittsburgh, including many from Titusville, Erie, Corry, Meadville, Armstrong, Mercer, Clarion and other counties.

The special train arrived at the Union Depot at half past twelve o'clock, and the citizens on it were met by the joint committee of the City Councils, and after a brief reception speech from Chairman Chalmers, the different delegations were conducted to the Union Hotel, where a dinner gotten up in Col. Unger's best style was served.

Oil City was represented by W. B. Foster, Mayor; Joseph Bates, J. S. Wilson, Miles Green, colored; J. G. McLane, S. M. McElroy, James Oberley and Messrs. Carson and Lamp of the Councils.

Venango county was represented by W. J. Brundred, T. W. Evans, S. W. Dobbins, S. S. Garrard, John V. Patton, John Burns, Chas. S. Colbert.

Armstrong county was represented by Major R. W. Smith, Dr. C. McCullough, Judge J. T. Walton, Jno. A. Caldwell, W. B. Meredith, Andrew Fitzil, Captain Markle and many others.

H. W. Walters and others, of Petroleum Center; Chas. P. Budger and others, of Parker's Landing, and J. J. Carey and others, of Brady's Bend, were also among the delegation.

After dinner the party was conducted to the Council Chamber, and assigned a position in the procession.

Services at the Residence.

An immense concourse of citizens assembled at the residence of the deceased, Third avenue, previous to the return of the remains from City Hall. Hundreds had been unable to gain admittance to the hall, owing to the great throng, and large numbers collected this last opportunity at the house.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

At two o'clock, the parlors and halls being filled with relations and friends of the deceased, the funeral services were opened by the Rev. Dr. Pearson, pastor of the Fourth avenue Baptist church. The hymn beginning:

"Almighty Maker of my frame,
Teach me to number all my days,"

was sung, after which appropriate selections of Scripture were read, and an impressive prayer offered.

"Two stanzas of the hymn commencing "When trembling on the brink of life," were sung. Dr. Pearson then delivered the following eulogistic remarks:

ADDRESS OF DR. PEARSON.

Pittsburgh mourns the loss of her most active citizen, her benefactor, friend and brother in the late Major Wm. Phillips. He has gone where the voice of human commendation cannot reach; gone where the loudest note of human adulation does not rise. Those who knew him and loved him will ask no labored eulogy in this behalf of grief so profound, and all pervading as that which manifestly fills the whole community.

"Words are weak and most to seek," when wanted most of all. And then if silence will not speak, and eloquence fail, the trembling lip, there is nothing told.

There is only one Power infinite and enduring, and we are exhorted by evangelic message and admonished by those events of life which are continually bearing us forward to the realities of the unseen world, to "cease from man whose breath is in his nostrils" and to put our trust in an arm of flesh. "Strange," said Samuel Johnson the moralist, "that the mysterious though frequent event of death makes so little of an impression upon us." It is true. Every day death is multiplying its victims, empire, conquest and hall and palace leading forth the young and aged, brave and timid, in ever enlarging procession. Their frequency and regularity impress us but as the multitudinous leaves of autumn that, freckled and withering, bestrew our path in the woods. Not so, however, when a giant oak of century growth is borne suddenly to the ground, filling the air with far-reaching reverberations. We are startled and amazed. Thus, already this year, in American annals will figure the call from scientific teaching, study, and investigation, the illustrious Agassiz, from the forum and platform, the cultured and silver tongued Charles Sumner, and now from industry and commerce in their ripest development the master worker, William Phillips. Here and now be bold how a thousand springs of unsuspected sympathy flow forth, and make the wilderness of competitive existence to blush in fragrance and beauty. Such demonstrations of attachments and concern are like oases blanded in the wastes of years.

I know not what monument will mark the resting place of Col. Phillips, nor whether our citizens will in bronze, marble or granite crystalize their gratitude for services and appreciation of character. But brass and stone will alike crumble beneath the corroding tooth of time, while to live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.

When we gather thus to review the life and enshrin the virtues of leaders and benefactors, we honor God. We proclaim how marvellous that original creation which, despite the fall, can reveal attributes so fair and works so commendable. "Honor all men" is an inspired injunction. "I am a nobler substance than the stars, or are they better since they are bigger? I have a will and faculties of choice to do or not to do, and reason why I do or not do this; the stars have none. They know not why they shine more than a taper, nor how they work, or what."

We are beside the remains of one of the most successful and discriminating workers of the nineteenth century. Many feared for the worst issue of the last lingering disease. Yet the simple declaration, "William Phillips is dead," fell with the startling and appalling sense of a sudden and poignant loss. Can it be that we shall see more the familiar figure, unobtrusive, but ever effective presence of our civic father and manifold helper? It is so. See, the genial, sonsy eye is quenched, the vigorous arm paralyzed, the persuasive tongue silent. Already the prepared sepulchre awaits its claim its own. He is to be laid in our beautiful cemetery beside that mother whom he loved in life and revered in memory. That mother, Rebecca, who went home to the New Jerusalem long years ago. Reading what a change one little week hath brought, we are ready to exclaim with the pulpit orators of France, "God, and only God, is great!"

The record of William Phillips's life is one transparently open and wholly candid. It is all before us. We could it not be a surprise were there not some things to be regretted in the struggles and failures of any one's career. The imperfections of great men are the delight of mediocrity. He was born within the limits of this city, nearly half a century ago, a younger sister, Miss Eliza B., and his younger brother, Mr. Robert Phillips, now living, survive him, and only other sister died many years ago. William, therefore, was a Pittsburgh boy and man. His youth to manhood in life was a series of struggles and of triumphs. Few were called to overcome more obstacles. Our daily press, with characteristic promptitude and kindly fulness, have put forth into every home memorable incidents of his career. Twice the fruits of years of toil and economy were consumed with seductive fire by relentless conflagration, and each time he put forth renewed energies. After acquiring a liberal competency he embarked in railroad enterprises. His associates there are now part of the history of Pennsylvania. His great wealth as now honorably won and acquiring it he multiplied benefits for thousands. Tuesday last was to have been the promised day of his return. O, death! how proud from power, place and wealth. Just as hope "springs eternal in human breast." Well says the gifted Edmund Burke, in bereavement exclaim, "What shadows we are, and what shadowy pursuits."

Our departed friend was in his simplicity of habit, accessibility to all, urbanity and directness, dislike of pretension and hatred of the burgher. Physically he was in strength a giant among men. Come day when death, in countenance thoughtful and genial. His manners were at home, artless, unaffected and natural. Unsuddenness and was sudden, in some senses he was never a child, always eager to work and win.

He was devotedly attached to Pittsburgh, his birthplace. It was a passion. His services have always been acknowledged in some fifteen of our charities' institutions and public organizations.

Where the tree derives its sap and strength there it sheds its grateful fruit. We thought William Phillips was ready for removal to where. Dante's spirit animated him, "Can I carry away Florence on the soles of my feet?"

In friendship, enjoyed by so many I am now privileged to address—you knew him to have been eminent and discriminating. Your confidence established he clung to men with a grip of strongest love. "O Lord Jesus" were words when he declared "No heart can be desolate on whom a friend thinketh" then amaranthine would be our heritage. Many a friend and a young men now prosperous have been helped by him to help themselves—ever the noblest charity.

Col. Phillips' natural endowments were great. In every business relation he was recognized, as to ardent zeal in execution. United with these was a quality which often overpowers them, I refer to indomitable will. He failure to bring self into any cause like undertook, magnifying its importance and increasing its difficulties, one of the many which he secured millions in Pittsburgh for his great undertakings. His mercantile transactions were conducted on great rapidity. Only thus could he have accomplished habitually such a mass of things as men. Invincible determination, pains taking energy, and hopeful courage were marked traits.

Public life for its own sake had no charms for Colonel Phillips. He was exalted in public offices, to be observed by a State or nation, to be known and recognized by the public press, seems to have been a passion with him. He never so gentle, honest and good, he will be the subject of envy the meanest and enmity the vilest. Defamation and appalling forms of worthy of public recognition is a legitimate motive of noble ambition. Many and others, of public offices as a private burden to be assumed only as a matter of duty and urgent necessity. So sought him. Solicited by a brilliant requisition to use his fascinating powers in the political arena, he would not consent to office. He held no office of emolument. For quarter of a century he has been a determined friend of the Soldiers' Orphans' Institutions. Be it published far and near in an age like this—none ever impugned his integrity; a stainless name is his bequest. He ever came to *home* as another word for *heaven*. His domestic virtues were the crown of his life and the beauty of his character. His salient qualities, fellow councillors, trustees, directors and merchants, in so far as bruskness, directness, industry and integrity, may perpetuate. What remains to be said will be uttered where thousands pass as they silently bowed in our Municipal Hall before remains laid out in state.

The few words I have uttered are those which were increasingly given to sacred memories and religious thoughts and monuments.

Right hundreds years after the death of Edward I. his remains were unveiled, and the crown still adorned his brow. When many years and decades shall have passed, it will be but needful to look around us to find the enduring and glowing honor of him whose remains you are now invited to bear to their resting place.

A hymn was sung, and the Rev. Dr. Pearson read a portion of Scripture and delivered an appropriate address.

Mr. Rev. Beer, barefoot then offered up a prayer and concluded the services with the apostolic benediction.

The Cortege.

After the religious exercises were concluded the remains were borne to the hearse by the following pall-bearers, who acted as escort: Dr. A. H. Gross, Major W. B. Negley, W. K. Nimick, J. P. Lyon, Alexander Speer, James Herdman, Wm. A. Tomlinson, N. P. Sawyer, James Boyce, W. McCandless, F. B. Denison and Richard Hays. The cortege was then formed and moved in the following order:

City Police, under command of Chief Irwin and Lieutenants Whelen, Hager and McCurry.
Ministers in carriages.
Pall Bearers.
Trustees of Masonic Fund in carriages.
Masonic Fraternity, under the Marshalship of Joseph Eichbaum.
Hearse.
Carriages containing Relatives.
Officers and Employees of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, numbering several hundred.
Carriages containing Mayor and Councils of Oil City.
Mayor and Council of Kittanning in carriages.
Members of City Councils of Pittsburgh in carriages.
Acting Mayor and other city officials.
Judges of the District and Common Pleas Courts.
Members of City Press.
Members of Board of Fire Commissioners.
Chief White and Assistant Hand.
Members of Paid Department, fifty-two in number, under Marshalship of
Chief Bidwell.
One hundred and fifty carriages containing citizens, friends of the family.

THE LINE OF PROCESSION.

The route of procession taken was from the residence down Third avenue to Smithfield street, along Smithfield street to Liberty, Liberty to Tenth, down Tenth to Penn avenue, and along Penn avenue to Oakland Cemetery. Thousands of people were congregated upon the pavements, and nearly every available window and door along the entire line of the procession was occupied by spectators. The bell at City Hall tolled every half minute from the time the remains left the residence on Third avenue, until the procession reached the cemetery. Church bells were tolled in various portions of the city during the passage of the procession through the city. As might be expected there was a thoroughly blockade of travel on the streets passed over by the procession, but there was no impatience manifested on the part of those who were kept for hours awaiting a chance to move on. All seemed to feel the loss that had fallen upon the community, and each was anxious to give a tribute of respect.

At the Cemetery.

Arriving at the Allegheny Cemetery the police divided inside the gate and the men ranged themselves on either side of the avenue, and with uncovered heads awaited the passage of the entire procession. The grave was located on one of the highest points in the cemetery, upon a beautiful knoll. The receptacle for the remains was surrounded by stone slabs and when the coffin was placed in position it was to be lowered into the grave the immediate relatives of deceased and members of the Masonic fraternity took front positions around it. When the remains were fixed in their last resting place, Rev. Page who with Rev. Pearson stood at the foot, performed the Episcopal service, closing with the words consigning "dust to dust and ashes to ashes." The reverend gentleman then pronounced the Lord's Prayer, in which he was joined by the Masonic fraternity.

The beautiful burial ritual of the Masonic order was then conducted by Brother George T. Oliver, and the lambskin apron, the blue lodge and the sprig of evergreen were deposited with the coffin. The Rev. French then offered prayer, after which further services were conducted, the crossing of hands over the grave, &c., under the leadership of Mr. Davage, an aged member of the order. After the benediction by another reverend brother, the assembled mourners dispersed.

THE INAUGURATION CONCERT.

The New Organ of the Pittsburgh Female College.

The first of the series of inauguration concerts of the Grand Organ of the Pittsburgh Female College, was given last evening, in the chapel of the institution. The hall was comfortably filled, the invitations having been limited. The programme was as follows:

PART I.

1. Organ—Overture to Crown Diamonds. Auber.
Prof. H. W. Nicholl.
2. Piano—Sonata—Opera 31, No. 2.....Beethoven.
Prof. V. DeHam.
3. Organ—Offertoire in G.....Lefebure—Wely.
Mr. C. C. Mellor.
4. Vocal—"Ernani Involami"—from Ernani
.....Verdi.
Mrs. C. C. Mellor.
5. Organ—Pedal Fugue in D major. J. S. Bach.
Prof. H. W. Nicholl.

PART II.

1. Organ—Overture to Zanetta.....Auber.
Mr. C. C. Mellor.
2. Vocal—"Judith"—Scene de Concert.Concone
Mrs. Scudder.
3. Organ—Offertoirein F.....Wely.
Prof. H. W. Nicoll.
4. Piano—Cuban Dance in Spanish.....Hoffman.
Prof. V. De Ham.
5. Organ—Wedding March.....Blessner.
Mr. C. C. Mellor.

The various instrumental pieces were executed with great skill, and elicited the warmest plaudits of every object and discriminating audience.

The singing of Mrs. Mellor and Mrs. Scudder was highly artistic, and elicited the most vociferous applause.

The organ has been aptly styled a "perfect gem" in appearance, and it is as perfect in its performance as in its mechanism. Its capacity was well tested in the selections above named, and the audience was delighted over its extraordinary compass and power. Dr. Pershing may well feel proud upon the addition of such a magnificent instrument to his Conservatory of Music.

Another concert will be given this evening, special invitations having been issued to a limited number.

Ask Your Grocer
for Peruvian Stone Finish."

A. Milliken & Co.
No. 64 Smithfield street, manufacturers of furniture of all kinds, are selling off at cost in order to dispose of their stock preparatory to building.
MWF&S.

WORK OF THE CRUSADERS.

Saloons in Pittsburgh and Allegheny Visited Yesterday by the Ladies.

About forty-five of the Pittsburgh crusading ladies assembled at the Alliance rooms yesterday morning, and decided upon resuming the crusade during the forenoon, but not in the afternoon, on account of Col. Wm. Phillips' funeral. The ladies held a prayer meeting until half past ten o'clock, when they divided into two bands and started out.

CALLS MADE BY THE FIRST BAND.

The first band decided to confine their operations to the saloons on Diamond alley, and marched along Sixth street to Market, down Market to Fourth avenue, up Fourth avenue to Smithfield, down Smithfield to Diamond street, and stopped at the door of Peter Gallisath, who met them at the door and refused them admittance. Singing, reading the scripture and prayer were had on the sidewalk, during which services the large crowd attracted observed the best order, with the exception of an intoxicated individual, who used abusive language before the ladies.

The Opera House saloon, kept by Mr. G. W. Bilsbey, was next visited. Here the ladies were received politely and allowed to enter. The usual services were held in the saloon, and a good order observed by all who were inside the saloon. One drunken man, who was outside, called several times through an open window while the ladies were engaged in prayer.

At the "Atlantic Gardens" the crusaders were informed by Mr. A. Biehlman, the proprietor, that he was about to take dinner, and that they would be welcome to hold services inside the saloon if they would call at a more seasonable hour. They thanked him and proceeded to the Alliance rooms.

WORK OF THE SECOND BAND.

The second division proceeded directly to No. 57 Second street, the entrance to Everett's saloon, which is conducted by Mr. Namacher. The ladies were refused admittance by that gentleman, on instruction of the proprietress. They accordingly arranged themselves in single file along the pavement close to the curbstone, and proceeded with their usual exercises. Mrs. Everts several times requested them to quit her premises, but the request was not heeded till the ladies had completed their services.

The "Berlin" saloon, No. 83 third avenue, kept by Messrs. Kellerman & Co., was next visited. Admittance was refused the ladies here, and they held their meeting on the pavement. The proceedings attracted to the windows the employes of several industrial establishments near by, and were watched with great interest.

Mr. Henry Myer, proprietor of the saloon adjoining, was then called upon. He was unwilling to listen to religious services on his premises, and the ladies moved on till they reached the wholesale establishment of Messrs. Rosenheim, Bing & Co., No. 93 Third avenue. Mr. Rosenheim objected to them praying either in his store or on the pavement, but notwithstanding the crusaders engaged in singing and praying directly in front of the store.

The "Central" saloon on Ohio street, Sandusky, kept by Mr. F. Slotter, was called at and admittance refused. The usual exercises were held by the ladies on the pavement, while the crowd of men inside the saloon were drinking beer.

Mr. J. Fetherstone's saloon, corner of Ohio street and Cedar avenue, was the next visited. The proprietor of this saloon had a hearing on Tuesday before Acting Mayor Nellie on the charge of selling liquor on Sunday, and he was held to bail for court. He consented to allow the ladies to hold services in his saloon, and tried to prevent their holding services on the pavement, but his efforts were without avail. While the ladies were engaged at praying, he ordered officer Atkinson to come to the saloon. The officer did so, but the officer replied that he was only instructed to keep the pavement clear, and to avoid disturbing his orders. Mr. Charles Merkle, whose saloon is at No. 106 Ohio street, point of the ladies to his place of business, when they called on him. After the prayer meeting, the ladies appealed to Mr. Merkle to give up selling liquor, and he said he had for some time contemplated doing so and going into something else. This he will not do, having decided not permit him to give his place away. He would, however, sell out the first opportunity for a fair price. This ended the campaign, and the ladies returned to their headquarters.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Coffee Roasting Establishment Burned Out.

About a quarter after two o'clock last night an alarm of fire was sounded from box No. 31, at the hook and ladder house on Seventh avenue, occasioned by the discovery of fire in the coffee roasting establishment of W. T. Bown & Bro., corner of Oak and Cherry alleys, Lower First ward, at the foot of Smithfield. The building was a two-story brick, but fortunately some distance off any prominent thoroughfare the fire had gained considerable headway before it was discovered. The flames burst full blaze upon the ground and were able to save the adjoining buildings although the fire had gained considerable headway, and completely burnt out the building in which it originated.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The Newell gambling cases have been continued.

R. RIDDLE ROBERTS, Esq., formerly of this city but now of Chicago, attended the funeral of Col. Phillips yesterday afternoon.

HARRY W. OLIVER, JR., Esq., of the well known firm of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, is again confined to his residence.

The Water Committee of the City Councils will meet this evening, when the officers authorized by ordinance will be elected.

GEORGE STEENAGLE had a hearing before Acting Mayor Nellie of Allegheny yesterday afternoon, and was committed to jail in default of bail.

PARIS, April 16.—Specie in Bank of France increased 5,383,000 francs during the week.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—Cotton firmer at 8⅝d; sales 15,000 bales; American 8,400, speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs buoyant. Average California white wheat, 12s 8d@12s 10d; club do. 13s@13s 2d; red western, 10s 6d@10s 8d. Corn, 40s@41s. Peas, 43s@43s 6d. Pork, 48s.

ANTWERP, April 16.—Refined petroleum, 33 francs.

FLOOD AT NASHVILLE.

Serious Damage from Rise of the Cumberland—The River Still Rising.

NASHVILLE, April 16.—The Cumberland river is still rising one inch an hour. Several hundred yards of Market street, south of Broad, is now several feet under water, to the great damage of stores and cotton to more secure places. One firm will have to move six thousand barrels of pork, valued at two thousand dollars. The damage already, to property and by the moving of goods and groceries, amount to thousands of dollars. There is now a building three feet under water, and from high waters. Trains are temporarily delayed on the Decatur road. Waverly, on the Northwestern Railroad, suffered seriously from high waters. Nothing from the Tennessee river is very full, and rising two inches an hour, threatening an overflow. The Cumberland, Stone and Duck rivers are also full. Many bridges are gone, and from present indications it will reach or exceed the flood of that year.

CASUALTIES.

Boy Killed by Whisky.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGAN, O., April 16, 1874.

A man by the name of Johnson, residing in this vicinity, purchased a gallon of whisky, took it home and concealed it. His son, aged twelve, found and drank it without his father's knowledge. The boy has since died.

Steamer Illinois Sinks Four Canalboats in the Delaware River—A Woman and Child Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The steamship Illinois, which left this port for Liverpool to-day, below the city ran into a tow of canalboats and sunk four of them. The crews were saved, but a woman and child were drowned. The steamer was not damaged.

Crusade in Blairsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., April 16, 1874.

The Ladies' Temperance Alliance met in the Presbyterian church this afternoon for prayer and business. A business meeting is to be held on Saturday. Visitations are to commence on